

COUNTY OFFICERS	
Sherriff	Chas. W. Amidon
Recorder	John J. Collen
Prosecutor	Wm. J. Johnson
Assessor	O. Palmer
Surveyor	Wm. J. Johnson
Notary Public	A. E. Newman Jr.
SUPERVISORS	
South Branch	O. F. Barnes
North Branch	Charles Bligh
Maple Fork	Wm. S. Chalk
Grayling	John F. Hum
Presidents	C. Craven

"GREATER LOVE HATH NO MAN."

Commander Craven Yielded Life That Pilot Might Be Saved.

The higher and more valuable a life the more ready it is to lay itself at the service of others. It would seem that the sacrifice was too great, as in the example instanced by Mr. Hutchinson in his "Battle of Mobile Bay." Yet the very act of heroism impresses the merit of the whole character with a dignity and worth which carries it far in influence and reverence.

During the battle a shot from the shore struck a cork torpedo and exploded it near the Tecumseh. A hole was torn in the bottom 20 feet square, and the ram sank like a stone, turning over as it went down. In eight fathoms of water. One hundred and ten men out of 120 were lost in an instant.

Commander Craven, one of the most gallant officers of the service, was in the pilot-house with the pilot, close to the only opening in the vessel. There was only room for one man to pass. Craven felt himself grasped by the leg. It was the pilot.

"Let me get out first, for God's sake, captain!" he cried. "I have five little children."

The captain drew back.

"Go on, sir," he said, and he went down with the ship, while the pilot was saved.

WORLD'S TRIBUTE TO MOTHERS.

Proverbs of Many Nations Show Love and Veneration.

At a mothers' meeting a young woman recounted with some pride a number of proverbs about mothers.

"It is easier for a poor mother to keep seven children than for seven children to keep a mother." That said and striking proverb, she said, "is from the Swiss."

"A mother's love is new every day." "He who will not mind his mother will some day have to mind the jailer." "Better lose a rich father than a poor mother." "A father's love is only knee-deep, but a mother's reaches to the heart." Those splendid proverbs are all German.

"The Hindoo says poetically, 'Mother mine, ever mine, whether I be rich or poor.'"

"The Venetians say, 'Mother! He who has one calls her; he who has none misses her.'"

"The Bohemians say, 'A mother's hand is soft even when it strikes.'"

"The Lithuanians say, 'Mother means martyr.'"

Politeness and the Clock.

When a very polite woman has company she never looks at the clock. If by any means her eyes must wander to that side of the room she very carefully looks above the clock, or below it, or to one side of it, but never is the guilty of the rudeness of looking at the clock itself. When a guest looks at the clock and comments upon the lateness of the hour, then a hostess may look at it, but she must immediately, in very polite and ladylike terms, insist that the clock lies; that it is at least four hours too fast. The clock is an important factor in true politeness. Only by utterly ignoring it when there is company can a woman become a perfect lady.—Atchison Globe.

Women Growing Younger.

No women need now regard herself as passe at 50. Ripened charms should be at their meridian. Society, so far from relegating her to the background, ignores the flight of years in a belle of past conquests. In the words of a competent London observer, "there has been a complete disappearance of the middle-aged woman. The social world seems now to be made up of girls, young married women and old ladies who are great-grandmothers. Every one has bright eyes, a flower face and a slender form, and every one is dressed to perfection, the same style suiting equally well the girl of 18 and her mother."

Knowledge of Reality.

Nothing is so valuable as a knowledge of reality. No other knowledge is permanently valuable without it. The extent to which the human mind is capable of deceiving itself with knowledge of phenomena, the better to avoid the temporary discomfort of recognizing the vital truths of progress, is only less remarkable than the extent of the power it is capable of exerting when once inspired by the consciousness that it has become the vehicle of some truth necessary for the world's advancement.—William Vincent Byers, "An American Commemorative."

Queer Effect of Extreme Cold.

Some idea of the effect of extreme cold can be gained from the account given by Dr. Kane of an incident which occurred when an expedition went north in search of Franklin. The crew organized some amateur theatricals, says Dr. Kane, and the condemnation was so excessive that "we could hardly see the performers; any extra sentence of delivery was accompanied by volumes of smoke; their hands steamed. When an excited performer took off his coat he steamed like a dish of potatoes."

From Bad to Worse.

Wife (angrily)—Well, there's no use in arguing the matter. When I set my foot down that covers the entire household.

Husband (calmly)—I wouldn't make a mistake that strong, my dear, but you certainly does cover a good deal of ground.

ANYTHING TO OBLIGE A LADY.

Gallant Dancer Simply Misunderstood Fair Partner's Request.

The story is told of a young Oregon girl, a favorite in society, but who was poor and had to take care not to get her evening gowns soiled, as her number was limited.

At a dance not long ago a great big, red-faced, perspiring man came in and asked her to dance. He wore no gloves. She looked at the well-meaning but moist hands despairingly and thought of the immaculate back of her waist. She hesitated a bit and then said, with a winning smile:

"Of course I will dance with you, but if you don't mind, won't you please use your handkerchief?"

The man looked at her blankly a moment or two. Then a light broke over his face.

"Why, certainly," he said.

And he pulled out his handkerchief and blew his nose.—Woman's Home Companion.

GOOD ADVICE FOR HUSBANDS.

Written Long Ago, But in Every Way Applicable To-Day.

A clergyman took down a small volume.

"This is called," he said, "the 'Instructions of Ptah-hotep.' It is one of the very oldest papyrus writings known. It gives, among other things, advice to husbands, and that advice is as good to-day as it ever was. Listen."

And he read:

"If thou be wise, furnish thy house well."

"Woo thy wife ever, and never quarrel with her."

"Nourish her daintily."

"Deck her out, for fine dress is her greatest delight."

"Feed her upon sweets."

"Purture her."

"Make her glad with praise."

"Adorn her with jewels, feathers, and the skins of beasts, as sumptuously as thy purse will suffer."

How Sawfish Uses Its Saw.

More energetic than any other sharks are the sawfish, whose snouts are prolonged into a broad blade of cartilage, which is horizontal when the fish is swimming in a normal position and has both its edges set with slightly curved teeth about an inch apart. The end of this formidable looking weapon is blunt and comparatively soft, so that it is quite incapable of the feats popularly attributed to it of piercing whales' bodies, ships' timbers, etc. It attacks other fish by a swift lateral thrust of the saw beneath them. Then it feeds upon the soft entrails, which are apparently the only food it can eat from the peculiar shape of its mouth. It has an enormous number of small teeth, sometimes as many as 50 rows in one individual, but they are evidently unfit for the rough duties required of their teeth by the garbage-eating members of the family.—Fish Lore.

Fish Inexplicable to Pain.

How sensitive to pain are fish? A correspondent writes: "I have a small pond which is stocked with trout. I keep an accurate account of those I catch and note when I lose any. The other morning a big rainbow trout broke the worm hook with which I had hooked him. That evening I hooked and landed a good trout, also with worm tackle, which proved to be my friend of the morning, as right down in his stomach was the broken gut and hook, and, besides this, in his lip was a March brown fly hook which, according to my fishing hook, must have been there many weeks. A fish with a fly hook in his mouth, a worm hook in his stomach and ready to gulp down bait must be quite impervious to what we mortals call pain."

Butterflies in Mimicry.

Caterpillars and butterflies go far in the line of mimicry. They assume the strangest, most impossible disguises, appearing now in the shape of a leaf or stem, now as a bundle of dark-green pine needles, and now again as a bud or flower, all for the innocent purpose of concealing themselves from the inquisitive gaze of their enemies, the birds. When the caterpillar lives on the grass he is striped up and down like the foliage that supports him. When he feeds upon broad leaves that have midribs and branching veins, his stripes and streaks run crossways at the same angle as those of the food plant.

Aids to Self-Assurance.

"There are two things which I always insist on to myself," said the girl with a small income. "One is, to keep my hair well brushed and becomingly arranged; the other is to have my shoes polished and the heels in perfect shape. If my hair is all right, then I know I look nice, and if my shoes are good, then I can stand my walk with more assurance than a brand-new gown would give me if my heels were run down. It's not alone the way they look that is important, but the way they make me feel."

Witty French Writer.

Of Edmund About it is said that those who saw him for the first time seemed to be an intellectual millionaire, but his pockets were full of fifty-centime pieces. He once wrote in a feuilleton that Alibon's singing (she was fat) was "like a nightingale piping out of a lump of sugar." The indignant prima donna sent him a good quill pen in the hands of a marquis. He received the pen with his most charming smile, and said: "I regret, sir, that Mme. Alibon should have plucked you for my sake."

MENU THAT SUITS JACK TAR.

Substantial Fare Given Preference Over Dainty French Dishes.

"Scouse of lob-scouse, a parson's face seepie, junk, tack, slush and duff—there's a meal ye can't beat no where," said the sailor.

"Yes," he went on, "ye can talk about yer ris de veau, yer vol-au-vent, yer mousses and other French dishes, but they ain't none o' them in it with good sea fare dished up by a good sea lawyer."

"Scouse is soup, soup made o' salt beef. Add some good sea vegetables to it, stich as spud sprouts and split peas, and ye get an extra fine soup, what is generally called lob-scouse. Pot-au-feu is slops beside a rich lob-scouse."

"Foller up yer scouse with a parson's face seepie. That's a pie made of bullock's head. Good? Why, friend, there ain't nothin' like it on earth."

"Junk is salt beef. Junk ain't no brain food; it don't strengthen the mind like a correspondence course; but, by tar, I'd rather have it than caneton a la presse or a supreme de sole."

"Tack and slush is the sailor's bread and butter. What if ye do have to break yer tack with a tack hammer, and what if yer slush is sometimes strong enough to queer the compass? Sailors need strong food, for they must do their work."

ON TWENTIETH CENTURY FARM.

Bathroom for Pigs Looked Upon as a Necessity.

"And this is the pigs' bathroom," said the twentieth century farmer, as he fitted an Egyptian cigarette into a long and elegant tube of meerschaum and amber.

"I have heard of hog wash, but I didn't know pigs bathed. Do they?"

The farmer struck a match on his London-made walking breeches.

"Yes, the modern pig bathes," he said. "With squeals of rage and disgust he tumbles once a week into a hot bath, and is thoroughly scrubbed with stiff brushes dipped in strong, soft soap. This cleanliness keeps him always well, and it increases his weight 20 per cent."

"All our agricultural colleges now advise the pig to bathe. By experiments they continually show that baths cause him to fatten a fifth better. The pig's bathroom is a feature of the twentieth century farm."

If You Suffer from Headache.

Many suffer needlessly from headache. It is not a normal condition and, unless due to some functional disorder or to defective eyes usually can be traced to overeating or to sleeping in badly ventilated rooms.

Be careful about your diet, take plenty of exercise, do not overstrain your eyes; above all get plenty of fresh air and your headaches are apt to vanish.

Never sleep in a room that has not at least one window up high, winter and summer. It will not do to ventilate from the next room or the hall; what is needed is air fresh from out of doors.

Abelard and Heloise.

Heloise was noted as much for her intellectual ability as for her personal beauty. She was familiar with the literature of four or five languages—Italian, French, Greek, Latin and Hebrew. Her knowledge was remarkable, her conversational powers were brilliant. It was her bright mind and varied learning that first attracted the attention of Abelard. Abelard died 1142, Heloise 1164. First buried at St. Marcel, Abelard's remains were shifted several times, but finally reached the well-known tomb at Pere-la-Chaise, wherein also rest the ashes of Heloise.—New York American.

Test of the Housekeeper.

Some one fond of generalizing has said that the conditions of the windows reveal the character of the housekeeper. A small quantity of water with alcohol in it is recommended as the best medium for window cleaning, with a newspaper rub afterward. A dry clean for a window may be made with liquid whitening spread over it and there are numerous substances sold for the purpose that make it possible to keep the window so clean that even an indifferent housekeeper may get the credit of being a better one by virtue of her clean windows.

Her Grievance.

"Mr. Clugston," said the caller, "you may stop my paper."

"It doesn't fit your pantry shelves, perhaps, ma'am," said the editor of the Spiketown Blizzard, sarcastically.

"That hadn't got nothing to do with it."

"You've found that you can borrow it from a neighbor hereafter?"

"That ain't the reason, neither."

"Probably you don't like the editorial policy of the paper."

"No, sir; I don't. My nephew was arrested last week for stealin' a hog, and you didn't say a word about it!"

Failed to Relieve.

On the mighty deep.
The great ocean liner rolled and pitched.
"Henry," faltered the young bride, "do you still love me?"
"More than ever, darling!" was Henry's fervent answer.
Then there was an eloquent silence.
"Henry," she gasped, turning her pale, ghastly face away. "I thought that would make me feel better, but it doesn't."

ALL FAIR IN LOVE AND WAR.

Proof That the Modern Maiden Is Not Easily "Stumped."

It was his first dinner at her house, mother was away, and it was the maid's day out. The girl sat down and considered. She didn't know a blue bean about cooking.

But dear, dear, Rome wasn't built in a day and one couldn't acquire the gentle art of cooking in an afternoon. So the old rule of "When in doubt use the telephone," was applied, and little girl smiled to herself and set the table to suit her.

The cakes, salad and eggs for that dinner were perfect and the roast and vegetables were delicious. He looked elated and she maintained a discreet air. Only the baskets and boxes in the kitchen told the story. Some were from one of the best caterers in town, the others, the ones that the roast and vegetables had come in, were from a delicatessen shop that makes a specialty of sending out dinners to order.

So, of course, he liked the dinner, and the demure little maid only puckered up her brow and said to herself, "I wonder if I am an old fraud."

JIM ONCE MORE UNSHACKLED.

Probably Mrs. Jones' Views Coincided with Her Husband's.

One day a tall, gaunt woman, with rope-colored hair and an expression of great fierceness, strode into the office of a county clerk in West Virginia.

"You air the person that keeps the marriage books, ain't ye?" she demanded.

"What book do you wish to see, madam?" asked the polite clerk.

"Kin you find out if Jim Jones was married?"

Search of the records disclosed the name of James Jones, for whose marriage a license had been issued two years before.

"Married Elizabeth Mott, didn't he?" asked the woman.

"The license was issued for a marriage with Miss Elizabeth Mott."

"Well, young man, I'm Elizabeth."

"I thought I oughter come in 'an' tell ye that Jim has escaped."—Harper's Weekly.

According to Training.

The traveler belonged to the "effete civilization of the east," and when the unmistakable odor of sauerkraut permeated the atmosphere of the little Pennsylvania inn where he had halted for his midday meal he was first perturbed and then irritated beyond measure by the smell, says the author of "Old Schuylkill Days."

"Sauerkraut! Ugh!" he shuddered, with an indignant glance at the venerable Dutch landlady, who was nodding over his pipe in a corner of the room. "How anyone can eat sauerkraut I cannot see. I'd as lief eat dirt as to eat sauerkraut."

The landlady stirred in his chair.

"Well," he began, without opening his eyes, "that is just as you were brought up. If you were brought up to eat sauerkraut you eat dirt."

—Youth's Companion.

Easy to Swallow Raw Egg.

Raw eggs are bloodmakers and may be taken in any way one wishes. The simplest method of getting them down is to take a shallow wine glass, put in a drop of clear lemon juice and then break the egg in it. Over this put about four drops of lemon, scattered, to make the egg go down easily with one swallow. This is readily accomplished if the head is held back and the contents of the glass tossed into the back of the mouth. Eight eggs a day are none too much when one is trying to recuperate.

Pitch-Inners and Crawl-Outers.

There are two classes of people in the world, the Pitch-Inners and the Crawl-Outers. We do not commonly use the term, yet everyone will recognize the faintness of the classification. "Test it. Present a good cause, hard duty, a difficult proposition (everything these days is a "proposition") to a group of men. They will divide like oil and water. There will be a minority who will discern the opportunity and pitch in; the majority most likely will crawl out.—Zion's Herald.

In Time Past.

Julius Caesar was making a few changes in the calendar.

"I could get along with the old one well enough," he said; "but the life insurance companies have begun to kick for something new in the way of advertising matter."

Then, ostensibly to please the women, he decreed that every fourth year should be a leap year.

The Trouble with Carr.

"I rather like your friend," Mrs. Page said, graciously, after Carr had gone home. "He is good looking and agreeable, but you can't call him a brilliant conversationalist. The Lawton girls talked all round him."

"Unfortunately," replied Mr. Page, "Carr cannot talk on a subject unless he knows something about it."

A Modern Development.

"Your child undoubtedly has chicken pox," says the attending physician.

"Any why does she have continual chills with it? Is not that unusual?" asks the parent.

"Well, ah—no doubt it is a new manifestation of our changing conditions. I might diagnose the case as cold storage chicken pox."

Kitty's Music

Thank you, Colgrove would say when Kitty had finished hitting the piano. "That was fine—I enjoyed it so much! Give us another!"

Then the others present would either frown at Colgrove darkly or else stare at him very weakly, uncomprehendingly. For while Kitty was the prettiest creature on earth, she also held the record for being the worst musician imaginable.

Of course Colgrove was in love with her. But so were the others, for that matter, and his state of mind was no excuse for uttering imbecilities. That was how the others looked at it.

Possibly they were prejudiced by the fact that Kitty if she showed partiality for any one showed it for Colgrove. Dickson, being aspiring, tried bravely to emulate Colgrove's plan, but his voice was weak and unconvincing when he requested more music after Kitty had tolled through the "Moonlight Sonata," so she said she was tired and refused him. She added with a touch of severity that any one who really loved music would realize that the sonata took all the best in one and left no power to give another selection as it should be given.

Colgrove said "Of course," sternly. So Dickson retired to a bookcase, where he pretended to be interested in the titles on the leather and cloth backs.

All Kitty's admirers wondered why she did it. The more hours a day she gave up to her practice the worse she played. When a girl was as pretty as she was a man was sufficiently entertained just by looking at her or listening to her talk. There was really no reason for her going in so desperately for music.

"One would think she had made a vow!" young Beth declared, irritably, after an evening when he had not been able to exchange more than a word with Kitty. "Colgrove kept her at the piano all the time. Is he stone deaf or does he think he can get rid of the rest of us that way? I guess I can stand it as long as he can! He certainly can't enjoy it!"

"He acts as if he did," Dickson asserted, gloomily. "And he always gets the chair nearest the piano where he can turn the leaves and hunt up music and all that!"

Even Kitty's family, in the privacy of their own council, said with awe that Colgrove certainly must be very much in love with Kitty to endure the racket.

Colgrove said her talent was wonderful and boasted about it. When over new acquaintances came in he would cough and say: "Won't you play something, Kitty?" Then to the respectful listeners: "That's one nice thing about Miss Troble, you never have to ask her twice!"

When invitations were out to Colgrove's and Kitty's wedding all the disappointed rivals tried to pretend that they were sorry for him. One of them, more revengeful than the others, had an inspiration. The result was that among the wedding presents there shone resplendent a handsome piano with a card bearing ten names attached. The ten were the chief of the disappointed rivals.

Colgrove and Kitty, looking over their gifts the day before the wedding, paused before the mahogany case.

"It's a beauty," Colgrove said, enthusiastically.

"Yes," said Kitty, listlessly. There was a smoldering light in her eyes as she glanced at the piano which was new to Colgrove.

"Don't you like it?" he asked, anxiously. "Isn't it the kind you wanted, or—"

"I hate it!" she sobbed. "I hate every piano on earth! I was so—so happy thinking we couldn't afford to buy one right away, and now the mean things have sent this on purpose! But I—I will try to keep up my music, because I know how you like it! That—that's the only reason I ever practiced at all!"

A great and joyful light broke across Colgrove's face and the sigh he heaved was tremendous.

"You dear thing!" he said. "I'll be honest, too. I don't like 'Yes,' said Kitty. It I acted that way because I thought you were wrapped up in music! I believe I hate it, too!"

And to this day the disappointed ten rivals wonder what magic Colgrove used to induce his wife to quit playing. Anyhow the piano is a real ornament to the Colgrove living room.

—Chicago Daily News.

Retired to a Bookcase.

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Poss

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

SOUNDNESS OF AMERICAN BANKS.

By Ex-Gov. Herrick of Ohio.

Is there anything in the recent history of banking in this country to warrant the assumption that existing institutions are not proper depositories of the people's savings? The record of mutual savings banks in this country—probably the ideal form of savings banks, for conservatism, for stability and for unselfish devotion to the interests of depositors—is probably unequalled in any country in the world. While these savings banks—about 675 in number—exist in only a comparatively few States, their influence is widespread, as is evident by the growing demand for more stringent State laws, regulating savings banks along the lines that have been tried and found effective by the mutual savings banks. Statistics of State savings banks, other than mutual, indicate that these banks are well and ably managed, and are entitled to the complete confidence of the community.

In 1906 there were reported but five failures of savings banks in the United States, with liabilities of \$490,000 and assets of \$500,000, or a net loss of \$120,000, a most insignificant amount as compared with the deposits of these banks, which aggregate something over \$500,000,000.

The record of the other class of financial institutions that receive savings deposits, the trust company, while not so plain, is still admirable.

The trust company is a comparatively new type, having been developed largely in the last ten years. It has not quite found its proper sphere, but it unquestionably serves a real need, and it is only a question of a short time before it will rank equally with the other types of financial institutions in conservatism and stability.

CHANCE FOR THE SMALL BUSINESS.

By O. N. Manners.

The opportunity of the small store in these days of big corporations has been of such uncertain quantity that many dealers have been needlessly scared from the field. Yet the chances of success for the small storekeeper have seldom been greater than now, particularly after the recent financial flurry.

The young merchant in a large city has choice of two avenues to success. He may shut the retail counter and content himself with conducting a neighborhood shop, balancing against the purchasing power of the department stores and the attraction of their associated stocks, the price advantages re-

sulting from lower rent and lesser expenses and the accessibility of his place to buyers in the district he serves. By careful purchasing and intelligent selection of his stock, to conflict as little as possible with the wider assortment and periodic sales of the big emporiums, he can establish a business, in a limited field, next thing to competition-proof.

His alternative is to choose, not a locality, but a particular field of merchandizing, concentrating all his knowledge, salesmanship and resources on mastery of this one specialty. The department stores are simply groups of specialty shops under a general management; to compete with them, he must match the business equipment of the department manager in buying, displaying and selling their common wares. Here comes in his knowledge of values, his skill in forecasting public taste, his ability to impress his own individuality on his organization, his stock and his store methods. This individuality is his trump card.—System.

RAILROADS AND WATER ROUTES.

By President Finley, Southern Railway.

Water transportation and rail transportation largely supplement each other. Not only is it true that railway facilities can be provided in many localities where waterways would be absolutely impracticable, but in parts of the United States the waterways are closed by ice during the winter months, and the communities adjacent to them must depend, for the time being, wholly upon the railways. But in localities where navigation is not suspended during the winter months, and during the summer months in the northern section, the railways and the waterways do business successfully side by side. To a large extent the waterways are feeders of the railways, and the railways, in turn, are feeders of the waterways.

There is competition between them for a large portion of the traffic that is accessible to both, but there is a constant tendency toward an economic division of the traffic along fairly well-defined lines—the railway carrying, as a rule, the larger share of the passenger business and of the higher classes of freight and all freight requiring especially quick movement, including perishable products.

On the other hand, the cargoes of the water carriers are generally made up, in most part, of commodities of the heavier and coarser kinds. Not only in this country, but in Europe as well, there is the general tendency to a division of traffic between water and rail carriers along these same lines, and we may, with advantage, study the results that have been attained in countries where facilities for water transportation have been more fully developed than in the United States.

HEITZ GIVES NO CASH ON VANDERBILT GEMS

Refuses to Play Pawnbroker and Furnish Money to Go to Hungary.

RICH ON VERGE OF POVERTY.

Woman Financier Tells of Big Loans and Makes Prophecies on Political Outlook.

Mrs. Heitz, Queen of Finance, has been "bearing things," and the other day in an interview at Boston she confided in the public through the press. The financial stringency has plunged many of the notably rich into a sea of temporary poverty, if Mrs. Green's statements are true. Mrs. Green, according to her story, got under cover before the pinch hit, and had plenty of cash. Then the financiers came to her on bended knees for relief. The Vanderbilts, she says, came to her with their family jewels. They wanted her to take them as security for a loan. This was before Gladys married the count. Mrs. Green told them, she said, that she didn't deal in diamonds, and their offer was spurned. "They say Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is going to marry a Hungarian count," said Mrs. Green. "She ought to have a guardian instead."

Mrs. Green says men high in politics have tipped off the inside information on the presidential nomination. Roosevelt, she says, is to be nominated again. Taft knows it, too. She says the scheme is to pose Taft before the country as the President's choice. He will get all the delegates he can and then will get up himself and nominate Roosevelt. It is all framed up, declares Mrs. Green. She says money is easier, but hard times will continue until after the election.

VICTIMS OF IGNORANCE.

Doukhobors of Canada Preparing for Another Outburst.

Reports received at Ottawa, Ont., indicate that the coming spring will see the 7,000 Doukhobors leave their Northwest communities and go on another wild pilgrimage. All accounts agree that the fanaticism of the sect has no parallel in modern times.

Doukhobor leaders have been particularly busy issuing decrees since the beginning of winter, and each new promulgation seems to have been drafted with a desire to outdo the preceding ones in inflicting hardship and suffering on "the faithful." Children are said to be dying for want of proper food. The people are paupers. They have obeyed an order to sell all their cattle and sheep.

All products of the land go to the sect leaders. All chickens have been sold in obedience to a decree. Tea, coffee, sugar and pancakes have been tabooed and the general diet has been narrowed to raw potatoes, onions, carrots, turnips and a few other vegetables. Among the latest decrees have been those abolishing timepieces and looking glasses. Agents of the leaders have taken away from the people about \$7,000 worth of clocks and watches. The women, who are noted for their deftness with their needles, have been forbidden to make any more embroidery.

The Doukhobor wheat is handled by a committee, which does what it pleases with it. This committee controls pretty nearly everything in the way of labor. The gangs which work on the railway and in the community brickyard pay over their wages to the committee without receipt. But when it comes to be laborers getting their meager food allowances from the committee they are compelled to give a receipt for every ounce.

In one district 500 persons are living in two houses. Each adult is allowed a sleeping space of four feet wide. All have to climb into their beds over the footboards. The younger men are stowed away in the garrets of the houses after the fashion of canned sardines.

HARD LUCK TALKS.

Two women were found dead in the kitchen of a fashionably furnished 22-room house at No. 351 West Seventy-first street, New York, of which they were caretakers. There was a little coal in a bin in the cellar and 17 cents was found in a cupboard.

ABSENTMINDED.

A Story of Bunson, the Great German Scientist.

In the autobiography of Sir Henry Roscoe there is a capital example of the absentmindedness of Bunson, the great German scientist. He had had his evening clothes put out that he might attend a card party to which he had been invited, but forgot all about it until the next morning, when his man pointed out that the evening clothes had not been worn. And then he remarked to himself, "I know what I'll do." That evening he put on his dress clothes, went to the lady's house at the appointed time and walked in as if it were the day upon which he had been invited. The hostess, much too polite to tell him that he had mistaken the evening and that the party had taken place on the previous night, sent to her friends asking them to come in to play a rubber again. They did so. In the course of the evening the conversation turned on absentmindedness, and Bunson began to tell them what had happened to him a long time ago—how he had forgotten an invitation and how he had made up his mind to go the next night—and thus he told the party the whole story, forgetting altogether that he was giving them an account of what was happening at the very moment.

How fearless and plainspoken a man is in talking to his women folk!

HALF A BILLION FOR CANALS.

Stupendous Scheme of Senator Newlands, of Nevada.

Congress at its present session will face the greatest scheme for the enlargement of the commerce of the country that was ever presented. It will have before it the bill of Senator Newlands of Nevada, creating a first fund of \$50,000,000 for an inland waterway paralleling the shores of the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico and contemplating the expenditure of \$500,000,000 within the next ten years. It may not pass at this session. But that it must pass, or that some measure of commensurate magnitude must speedily be adopted, every man in American public life, from minor politician to far-seeing statesman, has already conceded. There is no choice, no alternative, unless it be the choice of purblind folly.

Senator Newlands, who introduced the bill, is one of the experts selected by the President as specially qualified for membership in the Inland Waterways Commission—the Nevada authority whose broad knowledge of the subject ranks him with Frederick H. Newell, the director of the reclamation service; Dr. W. J. McGee, the distinguished expert of the geological bureau; Clifford Pinchot, the government forester; Senator Warner of Missouri, who has been one of the most thorough and versatile students of the plan, and Representative Burton, long acknowledged as the Congressman qualified to speak the last word of wisdom upon the needs of the country's rivers and harbors.

"In the next ten years," declares Senator Newlands, "the United States should spend at least \$500,000,000 in the improvement of inland waters. The government should enter into this work in every section of the country, on the Pacific coast, the Atlantic coast, the Gulf coast, and along the Mississippi river and its tributaries."

The proposal is to cut a channel at the northern end of the interoceanic canal, from Barnstable bay, north of Cape Cod, to Buzzards Bay, giving access to the comparatively smooth waters of Buzzards bay and an inner passage down Long Island sound to the Delaware and Raritan canal, at Perth Amboy.

The Delaware and Raritan, dependent, is to give access to the Delaware river at Trenton, N. J., whence there will be the route of natural water courses to the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, which extends across the narrow neck of Delaware and the eastern shore of Maryland. This will provide a ship route from the Delaware river to the Chesapeake bay.

Down the Chesapeake bay the route proceeds to Norfolk and down the south branch of the Elizabeth river. It is likely to cut across Currituck sound, through Coanlock bay, across North Carolina, into Albemarle sound and on through Croatan sound into Pamlico sound.

Cutting through the Beaufort, it has access, by means of various cuttings, to an inland route paralleling the whole Atlantic coast line down to Florida, and then on, skirting the Gulf of Mexico and admitting the enormous traffic of the Mississippi, to Texas and to the mouth of the Rio Grande.

ODDS & ENDS OF SPORT.

The University of Wisconsin will have four coaches to make its football eleven for next season.

The Columbia Yacht Club of Chicago is preparing for an increased interest in yacht racing on the Great Lakes.

The Grinnell track team, last year the champions of Iowa, will make a strong bid for the same honors this spring.

The management at Nebraska has offered the Thanksgiving football date to Ames, the game to be played in Lincoln.

In a roller skating contest at Chicago Miss Pinkerton and Miss Souchard covered fifty-one miles and eight laps in four hours.

In connection with the Cuban winter festival it has been decided to inaugurate horse racing on a new track at Buena Vista, near Havana.

On a slushy track at Oakland, Cal., the best race the other day was the seven-furlong event, which was won by Raleigh, in a game finish.

Louis Drill, one of St. Paul's veteran catchers, who played with Pueblo, Colo., last season, will manage the Terre Haute, Ind., team this season.

At Los Angeles, Cal., Battling Nelson was given the worst beating in ten rounds that he ever received. Rudolph Unholz won on the bit, beating the Dane at every kind of fighting which the former lightweight champion introduced.

George Hackenschmidt of Russia easily defeated Joseph Rogers, American, in the wrestling match at Oxford music hall, London, for the championship of the world.

The girls' basketball team of the State agricultural school, defeated the girls of Drummond hall, Minneapolis, in the arena at the agricultural school, by a score of 24 to 3.

At South Bend, Ind., in a wrestling match for a \$400 purse "Wild Joe" Collins of Wisconsin defeated Dan McBride of Cleveland, winning two successive falls in 31 and 23 minutes.

The negotiations between Nebraska university and Iowa university for a game of football to be played between the teams representing the two institutions next fall have fallen through.

A Russian trotting mare of the famous Orford breed has arrived in America for the purpose of being bred to a stallion from whose veins runs the pure blood strain of the American trotting breed.

Thomas A. Hewson of St. Louis successfully defended his title as champion pool player by defeating J. W. Keogh of Buffalo, the score for the three nights' play in St. Louis being: Hewson 800, Keogh 700.

Popular Pulpit

THE GREAT CHANGE.

By Henry F. Cope.

"If a man die, shall he live again? All the days of my appointed time will I wait till my change come."—Job 14:14.

We often sigh for a present immortality, a life without end in this world, without thinking how weary and empty such a life would be, how barren existence would seem if it held no mystery, if it were all spread out before us and a thousand years hence known as well as to-day.

Supposing we knew absolutely that existence held nothing higher for us and that from this life of our present limitations there was no escape, how dark would be our despair, how hopeless our lot. The world would be our prison and freedom from death our galling bondage.

When we curse death, when we cry out against the pain and parting, we forget how that mysterious door beyond which none of us has looked has yet opened out to us another world. The fact that each life has limits has set in our hearts the limitless life; our mortality has endowed us with the spirit of glad immortality.

This world would be as a room without doors or windows but for those mysterious exits. Through them pass our friends, not their forms or faces, but the real men and women, that which we have seen behind form and face, the being, the person, the friend. They are not visibly with us, and yet we know that somewhere they must be, that without our walls there is life and love.

So death that seems to limit our lives has seemed to enlarge them. It has broken up with its sharp blow the soil of our hearts and caused imagination to sow her seeds and nurture her hopes until all the fair heritage of our visions of paradise, our aspirations after the larger and higher life have blossomed within.

The pictures we have painted whereby to adorn our hearts left desolate by the passing of loved ones, the thoughts of their possible felicities, have had real and practical effects. An ideal life before us leads us to strain after its ideals now; the possibility of a spiritual existence emphasizes the importance of the spiritual to-day.

One does not have to dream of a heaven of sensuous bliss, one does not have to postpone the realization of ideal condition to some future city in order to catch the real values of the thought of a further, higher stage of being. The child may find pleasure in harp and robes and crowns; our need is the sense of the reality of this extension of life.

There are none living in any full sense of life and thought who have not pondered on this life that lies beyond the walls and windows of our world; at times we all have seemed to hear voices that came from that beyond, while in our hearts we cherish friendships and think of the friends as waiting somewhere.

How wonderfully the grave binds the living together. How many a family breach, how many a broken friendship has been healed by some hand that, just removed to the beyond, seemed to reach out from it and bring severed ones together again. How wonderfully has death made us tender to the living.

Ever that spirit world peeps about us peopled with dim, shadowy forms, seen only by the spirit, yet wonderfully shaping our everyday lives. Ever that choir invisible sings to the souls of men. The good and great of long ago or of our own heartlands, being dead, speak louder than could the lips of the living.

Death has set these voices free, and now they speak to us of the great change that shall set the divine within us free and shall shake off the imprisoning dust. And so men go on to the grave, not stoically determined to bear the blow of the gods, but highly resolved to discover and live the larger life beyond the change.

These are not the dreams with which we soothe and delude ourselves when confronted with the blankness of death; these are the convictions deep graven in humanity universally. This sense of the larger life in which the soul goes on to full fruition makes the present seeding, budding, pruning its wintry blasts and summer's heat all worth while because they are not for a day and death, but for the life that is forever.

GRUMBLERS NEVER POPULAR.

By Rev. George Downing Sparks. Beware of dogs.—Philippians 3:2.

The Jews, as can be seen by numerous references to the Bible, did not like dogs. The ancient Greeks shared this abhorrence, though Homer is not unjust to these faithful companions of man, as can be seen in his exquisite picture of a dog's devotion to his absent master in the seventeenth book of the Odyssey.

St. Paul is pouring the vitriol of his sarcasm upon those who would reduce Christianity to the limits of an exclusive sect and we are doing no violence to the thought of the apostle when we translate "Beware of dogs" to "Beware of grumblers." Are grumblers and growling our dominant characteristics?

If they are then let us not be surprised if we find ourselves unpopular. Our friends are only obeying the sound advice of St. Paul. Beware—and it is in all charity—grumblers are not popular, to be severely let alone. It is absolutely necessary for our own peace of mind that we escape from the atmosphere of their querulous complaints. No one can associate with those who are chronic grumblers, chronic faultfinders, chronic grumblers and bachelors of other men and women without acquiring some of their unhappy characteristics. We can see this in particular

HYMNS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

Harvest Home.
Come, ye thankful people, come,
Raise the song of harvest home!
All is safely gathered in,
Ere the winter storms begin;
God, our Maker, do provide,
For our wants to be supplied;
Come to God's own temple, come,
Raise the song of harvest home.

We ourselves are God's own field,
Fruit unto his praise to yield;
Wheat and tares together sown,
Unto joy or sorrow grown;
First the blade, and then the ear,
Then the full corn shall appear;
Lord of harvest! grant that we,
Wholesome grain and pure may be.

For the Lord our God shall come,
And shall take his harvest home;
From his field shall purge away
All that doth offend that day;
Give his angels charge at last
In the fire the tares to cast;
But the fruitful ears to store
In his garner evermore.

In Sheridan's wonderful comedy of "The School for Scandal." A young girl from the country quickly sinking to the level of My Lady Snarewell or My Lady Backbite, a truly choice collection of growlers who bark, snap and yelp against the reputation of every one of their neighbors.

What will save us from becoming chronic grumblers? Surely we have the answer in the prayer of the Psalmist: "Create in me a clean heart and renew a right spirit within me." Change my disposition, O God, so that I shall not grieve and wound my friends by sneers, innuendoes and petty cavillings, and grant that as long as I live I may never be a growling and snarling dog, but a human soul that believes in sympathy, in kindness and in following closely the footsteps of the Carpenter of Nazareth.

One of the horrible ways of killing the early Christians was to dress them in the skins of wild animals and then set a pack of savage dogs upon them to tear them in pieces. These hard old Romans loved to behold human suffering in every conceivable form, and a lot of helpless men and women worried to death on the sands of the arena was a rare spectacle to the mob of the Imperial City, and also formed no doubt many a jest to their masters as they rolled home in their chariots along the Appian Way. And yet we to-day very different in cruelty when we grumble and snarl all day long, poisoning the lives of those about us, breaking their hearts by our ill humor and driving them at last to despair by our chronic nagging?

THE CHRISTIAN IN POLITICS.

By Rev. J. L. Pascoe, A. M. Text.—Render therefore unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's.—Matthew 22:21.

That every man is under obligation to the state is beyond question. Christianity insists that man shall recognize his civil rights and privileges, and that he shall fulfill the functions of a true citizen. All through the scriptures, and especially in the New Testament, the civil relations of men are treated as matters of personal responsibility. Every ruler, whatever he is his office or the extent of his powers, is exhorted to be faithful, God-fearing, and just, and every citizen, whatever franchises he may possess, is taught to use them peacefully and honestly.

When we remember that the great object for which civil government is established is to protect every human being in the enjoyment of those rights which have been conferred upon him by his Creator, it seems useless to argue that every man owes something in return for this protection. No baser ingratitude can be conceived than that of a man, living under the protection and privileges of the state, refuses to contribute some of his strength and time to the integrity and effectiveness of the state. When a man is guaranteed life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness by our threefold system of government, he is morally bound to discharge his duty in the protection of his fellowmen.

What is true of the subject is also true of the ruler. He is in duty bound to be governed by the laws that have given him power. In the execution of laws he can no more be governed by his private opinion of what laws are just or unjust than the honest citizen in rendering obedience. His duty is to administer the laws impartially and fearlessly in the sight of God. I know of nothing that will inspire our rulers to faithfulness of duty so much as the consciousness that they have the support of all good men. Although they are there in their official position by the vote of majority, yet they are to rule over all and should therefore be revered by all.

If any man would best serve his country, state and town, he should see to it that he renders first his heart to God, who will enable him to render acceptable service to his fellow men in all his relations in life.

DON'TS FOR CHURCHMEN.

Don't be afraid of duty. The fearful are always faithless.

Don't plead lack of time for religious duties. The man who makes such excuse is inspired by the devil.

Don't praise God with your lips, unless your praise springs from your heart. The man who does so is a liar in the sight of the Almighty.

Don't think that the preacher's sermons will relieve you from responsibility to your fellow men. The most effective sermons are those on two legs.

Don't think that your praying to God will be heard so long as you are praying on your fellows. The man heard by God is the one who tries to obey his commandments.

Don't think you can cause sinners to repent by expelling them. When you hold a sinful man up to the gaze of the world, you invariably make him an enemy to you, to your religion, and to God. Follow Christ's example if you would do good.

AFTERTHOUGHTS.

A woman weaver with life's toll
And never ending quest
Beside the two-score milestone sat
To muse awhile and rest.

"Oh, youth," she murmured, "thou art gone.
With all thy golden hours!
Would I had gathered less of thorns
And more of love's sweet flowers."

"The busy years have come and gone,
Each bearing in its trail
Peace, joy and turmoil intermixed
With much of needless pain."

"If I might live my life again—
But that can never be—
The hours I now would fain improve
Are in eternity."

"This will I do. Whatever remains
Of life on earth to me
To work of mercy shall be given
And love's sweet ministry."

My Old Kentucky Home

"Weep no more my—Muriel Montrose stopped abruptly, with a final crash of discord. "Aunt Jasmine, what is the matter? Why do you look at me in such a horrified way? Are you ill—has something happened?" she asked in one breath.

"Nothing dear, nothing; don't bother. I reckon I am not quite well."

"Well—indeed, you look like ghost. Do tell me what it means. Something terrible has happened, and you're afraid to tell me. Oh, I know something just awful has gone and happened—and with the abandon of her sixteen years, Muriel began to cry. At each word of comfort she but waited, the louder, until she caught the word 'wong.' Then she sat up so suddenly as to nearly upset poor, distressed Miss Montrose.

"Do I sing so horribly as that, and me—with thoughts of a career. Oh, Auntie Jasmine!"

"No, honey, it wasn't your voice; that is sweetly beautiful, but—she seemed unable to go on.

"Auntie, dear, what is it?" Muriel slipped to the floor, and nestled caressingly the older woman's knee. "Why did that scrap of such a dear, old song affect you so? Oh, I know you are hiding something from me. I promise never to tell a soul if you will only tell me. Please, Auntie Jasmine."

There was silence in the spacious, lovely, old room for a time. Then with a smile that was half a sigh, the story was told; the old, old story of girlish foolishness and boyish pride.

"I had thought never to speak of my life, Muriel, least of all to a child like yourself, but perhaps it may save you from a similar fate." Aunt Jasmine began, as she stroked the shining hair.

"You know, dearie, that for years and years I have lived abroad, trying with travel, music and art to help time pass. It is nearly fourteen years since I left the dear old home, lovely, old room for a time. Then with a smile that was half a sigh, the story was told; the old, old story of girlish foolishness and boyish pride.

"In the old days Courtney Falconer was a constant visitor in our home. I accepted his devotion as a matter of course. His love was an old story, for my children—I had always been 'sweetheart' to him." It really seemed as though that were my name. He called me Jasmine, unless hurt. We spoke of the future as 'our home, our home, our home.' Our home, our home, our home."



HOW WELL I REMEMBER.

In February I returned with a mighty idea of Miss Jasmine Montrose, and her importance. At our yearly ball, St. Valentine's Eve (fourteen years ago to-night), I told Court of my intentions. I was going abroad for two years to study; after which I would delight vast audiences with my singing. Poor vain little me! How well I remember his shocked expression, as he said, 'Sweetheart, you can't do this mad thing. Have you forgotten that we are to be married in June?—Why darling, when the roses bloom my little white rose is to come to her old Kentucky Home. Surely, sweetheart, you are jesting.'

"I am in earnest," I replied. 'How stupid to shut myself up here. Court, there's years and years to be married in. I can sing and be married later.' "Never," he declared in sudden passion. 'No woman who has paraded herself in public, and allowed her pure voice to ring out from a stage upon a throng of men, and often women, unfit to touch her shall ever become the wife of Courtney Falconer. Our name has been unspilled for generations, and please God, it shall never be disgraced by me.'

I listened in amazement. The idea of Court opposing, any wish of mine had not entered my head. My pride arose in arms, and I swept haughtily past him. He was old-fashioned, of course, but dearie, I believe he was right, had I but known it then.

"Later in the evening, as they were playing for the last dance, he came and stood beside me. 'Sweetheart, don't be angry with me—listen, they are playing our dear old song. Place yourself in my position; think of our love, dearest, and don't be foolish,' he begged.

"Some demon must have been in my heart. I turned coldly from him, saying, 'Be careful, lest you should, by conversing with me, disgrace the name of Falconer.'

"He looked at me for a moment, then just as the violins waited forth, 'Weep no more, my lady,' he said, 'Very well, Jasmine,' and turned away.

"A few months later I went abroad, but not to sing, for with the passing of Court the light of my life went out. Now, honey, you understand."

Muriel's cheeks were wet with tears. Aunt Jasmine patted them softly, and said, 'There, dearie, never mind, I must not shadow your life with my sorrow. Come, honey, it is time to dress for dinner.'

"There's father's voice now in the hall," cried Muriel, starting up, her brief sorrow quite forgotten. "Daddy, oh daddy, come right in and be comfy with us. I'm in an old gown, and Auntie says she's a fright, but she isn't. She's always beautiful. There's heaps of time before dinner, and daddy, I got a valentine, and—"

"Well, well, how many words are you capable of a second?" asked her father, as he lovingly drew her toward him. "It is twilight, girlie, ring for lights; I have brought some one with me."

In the doorway, the dark oaken woodwork a fitting frame for the handsome face and the dark eyes glowing with excitement, yet with a trace of sadness in their depths, stood Courtney Falconer. As lights were brought, he stepped forward with outstretched hands toward Jasmine. "Have you no welcome for me, Sweetheart," he said.

Muriel and her father slipped quietly from the room. But, presently down the stairway floated a fresh young voice.

"The sun shines bright on my old Kentucky home.

"This summer, and the darkies are gay."

"Thank God," said Courtney Falconer.—Waverley Magazine.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, FEB. 27

Local and Neighbored News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are \$1.50 per year in ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A following your name means we want your money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

For fire insurance see R. W. Brink.

You should hear the Edison records for March, on sale at Hathaway's.

Miss Maude Pillsbury attended the dance Friday evening at Rosecommon.

There will be a ten cent supper at Mrs. W. T. Hammond's, Friday Feb. 28, from 4 to 7 p. m.

Look up our subscription offers, and arrange for your next years reading at once.

LOST—A fountain pen. Finder will please return to this office and greatly oblige the owner.

Fees from students amounted to \$278.30 at the University of Michigan for the year ending June, 1907.

G. F. Owen of Maple Forest and his youngest boy have gone to Holly for a little rest and recuperation.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

"Joe" Kraus returned last week from Montana and the great North West, looking as though he had thoroughly enjoyed the trip.

LADIES—You will be interested in the new line of hand-painted china at Hathaway's.

According to reports, surveyors are at work on the Manitowish and Northwestern Ry. running out a new line across the state from Fife Lake to Alpena. Lewiston Journal.

Mrs. E. Purchase came home from her visit at Millard last week Wednesday. She expected to be here on Tuesday p. m. but the snow held her a day on the road.

I buy cut hair and combings. Hair made up for 25 cents an ounce. Mail orders attended to promptly.

MRS. F. TOBIAS, Chaseling, Mich.

FOR SALE—A fine young team; half brothers, closely matched, good drivers and good workers, sound and all right.

O. PALMER.

The failed Dowagiac bank it is stated, will pay 25 cents on the dollar. The concern was a private bank, and the proprietor is said to have been a lavish spender.

Geo. Marsh and wife of Logan, former residents of our town, are here visiting with relatives and friends. George is as fat and jolly as ever.

Rev. Samuel P. Todd, Field Secretary for Alma College called on friends in the village last week. Rev. Todd gave a very interesting address, on "Higher Education," at the High School.

FOR SALE—Household goods consisting of cook stove, heater, gasoline stove with even, 24 yards of linoleum, parlor lamp, hanging lamp, secretary case and open bookcase. Inquire of Mrs. O. R. Filkins.

Mrs. B. Britt writes from Lansing that the Porter Livery Stable of Lansing, burned to the ground the 22nd, about 2 o'clock at night and burned 30 head of horses including two teams belonging to travelers who put up there for the night.

Following is the output of the Michelson & Hanson Lumber Co. at Lewiston for the past year: 1,520,857 feet of pine, 9,321,233 feet of hemlock, and 9,505,198 feet of hardwood lumber. Also 4,538,800 pieces of lath and 5,239,000 shingles. The company is getting in a stock of about 15,000,000 feet of logs for the current year.

Eight of the W. R. C. Ladies will give a social party at their hall Tuesday evening and desire the presence of every member of the Corps, with their husbands or "brother" or "cousin" or some other party who has the stamps for that is what they want, to meet the bills for Hall repairs and electric lights. Ten cents each pays the bill. Games will be indulged in and light refreshments served.

"Good Lord, deliver us we beseech Thee, from the jingo, the demagogue, the bigot, and all other undesirable citizens, and give us instead the patriot, the statesman, the broad-minded; generous-hearted, manly man, that Thy kingdom may come and Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven, for Christ's sake. Amen."

Kalkaska Co. is not exempt from blizzards and other elemental disturbances but we don't have to go to bed at night with a rowboat ready to get out of our homes with in case a flood comes during the night, as they have been doing of late in Muskegon, Monroe and numerous other Michigan towns.—Kalkaska Leader.

The greatest water thoroughfare in the world is the Detroit river. Second comes the Soo canal. During the last season 23,721 vessels passed through the river with a tonnage of 48,958,328, while the merchandise tonnage amounted to 67,292,504 net tons. These figures are almost staggering in their magnitude.

The grist mill, shingle mill and electric light plant at Hillman were destroyed by fire. The loss was \$2,000 with \$2,000 insurance.

There will be a box social at J. C. Failing's in Beaver Creek next Saturday evening. Everybody invited with a big box, for it will be a hungry crowd after the ride.

Monday morning 20° below zero. Tuesday morning 38° above and a drizzling rain. There is change for you, good for LaGrippe and Tonallitis. Guaranteed to continue the little epidemic and continue the few cases of measles.

R. Roblin and family have obeyed the injunction to "take up thy bed and walk." At least they have walked across the street into the rejuvenated "Woodworth" house with the entire home paraphernalia and are very cozily situated.

Thed O'dell brought down a big load of wood last Saturday and took home a larger load of ladies from the village. The storm of Sunday compelled them to stay till Monday. He will have to bring two more loads of wood to replenish his larder.

Mrs. Geo. A. Marsh of Gaylord returned home Monday, after a pleasant week here visiting old-time friends, the last part of which was at T. O'dell's in Beaver Creek, where a baker's dozen of Ladies went on Saturday and returned Monday a. m. A jolly gang and a jolly time.

Tuesday papers report that a woodsman named Andrew Judge, whose home has been in Frederic, was found frozen to death between St. Charles Saginaw Co. and Smith and Yates camp, Monday. He was a brother of Thomas Judge who built the mill at Lovell.

Time is passing and so are the first settlers in this county. Talking of the early days with Judge Batterson and James Duryee, who located here in 1878, we could only recall an even dozen who were here at that time and three of these were but kids. There are probably a few more, but not many.

The Valhalla Club met at the home of Miss Vera Richardson, Monday evening. A surprise was given the girls the first part of the evening by a number of the boys appearing very unexpectedly. All spent a very pleasant evening at the close of which a dainty lunch was served.

Last Friday morning about twenty ladies went for a sleigh ride and a good time out to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mortinson in Beaver Creek, arriving there about 10.30. A fine dinner was soon ready, and afterwards games were in order in which all were interested and took part. A present was presented to Mrs. Mortinson after which they made themselves ready to return to their homes, all being invited to come again and have a good time. One who was there.

The Scandinavian Fremakridta Society elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Peter Svensen.
Vice President—Peter Hanson.
Rec. Sec.—John Olson.
Cor. Sec.—Ola Sorenson.
Treas.—Jens Jorgenson.
Sick Committee—Julius Nelson, N. P. Jensen and Jens Ellersen.
Revisors—John Rasmussen and C. Hanson.
Guard—Ludwig Rasmussen.

At the meeting of the Michigan Press Association last week in Saginaw, every officer was re-elected for the ensuing year. Every number on the program was filled, except a paper by W. Frank Knox of the Sault Ste Marie News as he was in Washington with a party from his city arranging with President Roosevelt for a hunt in the Canadian wilds. The prize competition for the best make-up was close and sharp. The Osborn Cup for daily going to McKinnon of Battle Creek and the Clark Cup for weekly to McCall of Ithica. The arrangement for our annual summer outing is about completed, by Vice President McKinnon, and will be in June going to Van Couver, and Portland, Oregon, via the Canadian route.

The trustees of the estate of the late David Ward under the will—Willis C. Ward, Franklin B. Ward and George K. Root—propose to put upon the market 70,000 acres of timber land in Crawford, Otsego, Kalkaska and Antrim counties for the purpose of closing up the affairs of the estate. Four camps are being operated in the vicinity of Deward, where the big mill owned by the estate is located, and 10,000,000 feet of pine and about the same quantity of hardwood logs are being cut. Two parcels of land on which lumbering operations are in progress are reserved by the estate. Forty parcels will be offered to bidders and the lands will go in an entire lot or in parcels as the bidders elect. The lands contain some white pine, but mostly hemlock and mixed hardwood timber, and there is estimated something over 800,000,000 feet of standing timber.

Neighborhood Favorite.

Mrs. E. D. Charles, of Harbor, Maine, speaking of Electric Bitters, says: "It is a neighborhood favorite here with us." It deserves to be a favorite everywhere. It gives quick relief in dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney derangement, malnutrition, nervousness, weakness and general debility. Its action on the blood, as a thorough purifier makes it especially useful as a spring medicine. This grand alternative tonic is sold under guarantee at A. M. Lewis & Co.'s drug store. 50c.

Attention Farmers

You are respectfully invited to attend a meeting at the Court House, Saturday, February 29, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the location of a pickling factory in Grayling.

Notice.

The citizens of the Village of Grayling are requested to meet at the court house, Monday evening March 2nd, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of considering a Business Men's Association, and such other business that may properly come before the meeting. [Signed] COM.

J. C. Rockwell's New Sunny South Co.

Those of our citizens who patronize the opera house and others who want to see a really first-class colored show will be glad to hear that J. C. Rockwell's New Sunny South company, last season's most talked about attraction, will appear in the Grayling opera house, Saturday evening, Feb. 29th. There isn't much to say about this company, save that it is a good strong one, composed of 25 colored people, each and every one an expert in specialty work, who do everything funny that darkies can do so well, and keep the audience in a constant state of laughter and excitement from start to finish. On this company's former appearance in our city, our citizens liked it the best and patronized it the largest of any show of the season. They say it is even better now, this season everything is new, modern, high-class, refined and up-to-date to the minute. The performance is guaranteed to be fully fifty percent stronger than on the former engagement.

The organization recently appeared in Port Huron and the Daily Herald of that city, dated Dec. 16, speaking of the performance, had the following notice: "It is seldom that Port Huron theatre goers have had an opportunity of listening to a colored organization such as held the stage at the City opera house Saturday afternoon and evening. The singing features alone were worth more than the price of admission and the Male Quartette was the best ever heard in this city. The audience at the matinee, was not a large one, but the quality of the performance was such that the S. R. O. sign was displayed at night. The company is known as the J. C. Rockwell New Sunny South company and it is composed of the cleverest bunch of colored people that ever blew into this city."

The high-class solo concert band which accompanies the organization, will head the "Koon" town parade at noon.

Seats are now on sale at Olson's drug store. Prices 25, 35 and 50c.

Presbyterian Church.

Sabbath March 1, 1908.
Rev. Samuel P. Todd, Field Secretary of Alma College, will preach both morning and evening. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the morning service. Morning service, 10:30 a. m. Subject—"The Place of the Three Crosses in the Plan of Redemption."
Sabbath School, 11:45 a. m.
Y. P. C. E. meeting 6 p. m.
Evening services, 7 p. m. Subject—"The Divine Origin of Foreign Missions."
T. C. L. meets next Wednesday, at 7:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting at 7 p. m. Subject for tonight—"Leviticus."
Preparatory service at the church Saturday evening at 7:30. Subject—"A Question of Profit and Loss." We extend a cordial invitation to all to attend these services. Anyone wishing to unite with the People of the Presbyterian Church either through, "Profession of Faith, or by letter kindly attend the Preparatory service on Saturday evening. All are welcome to this service."

I understand that quite a number of persons are staying away from church on account of the church being chilly, but I announce here that the members and adherents need not be afraid to start from home on a cold Sunday, as the church last Sabbath was heated to about 73 degrees and will be in the future. Parents come and bring your children.

All are welcome.

REV. W. B. MACGREGOR, Pastor.

Danish Lutheran Church.

Sunday, March 1st
Regular Service 10.30 a. m.
Evening Service 7 p. m.
Rev. M. Iversen of Mariette, Mich., will preach at both of these services. All are Welcome.

A Remarkable Juror.

Wm. Hartgrove, one of the jurors at the February term, who lives four miles out of Mackinaw City, is past 60 years of age, never had a lawsuit, never sat on a jury, never drank but one glass of whiskey, and the first time he ever slept in a hotel was at the Summit House on the night of February 3, 1908. Certainly this is a most remarkable record for this 20th century.—Cheboygan Democrat.

You ought to see

OUR DISPLAY IN

Post Cards


THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK

Foreign and Local Views

New Cards every Week

We want your Post Card Business.

Sorenson's Furniture Store.



Mo-Ka COFFEE

Gives Universal Satisfaction.

Its Purity, Strength and Delicious Flavor

Command it to All Lovers of Good Coffee.

Sold only in 1-lb. air-tight packages. Ask your Grocer for MO-KA Coffee.

20¢ a pound.

Citizen's Village Caucus.

Meeting held at Town Hall, called to order by C. O. McCullough. On motion C. O. McCullough was made chairman, H. P. Olson clerk, R. Brink and Emil Kraus tellers, all duly sworn by Justice Mahon. On ballot the following persons receiving a majority of all the votes cast, were declared nominees of the caucus for the several offices:

J. F. Hum,	President	1 year
H. P. Olson,	Clerk	1 year
C. C. Weiscott,	Treasurer	1 year
Fred Narris,	Assessor	1 year
S. M. Insley,	Trustee	2 years
R. W. Brink,	Trustee	2 years
Hans Peterson,	Trustee	2 years

On motion C. O. McCullough, Geo. Mahon and Melvin Bates were appointed as members of the Village Committee.

Moved and supported that the proceedings of the caucus be published in the Crawford AVALANCHE. Carried.

Moved and supported that the Village committee call a meeting of the citizens to discuss and perfect a Business Men's Association. Motion carried.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

H. P. OLSON
Clerk of Caucus.

Grayling Opera House

Saturday Evening

Februaury 29.

J. C. Rockwell's New SUNNY SOUTH CO.

America's Greatest of all Colored Shows.

Largest in Number
Best in Quality
Band and Orchestra
Real Colored Talent

AT Popular Prices

DIRECT FROM THE SUNNY SOUTH INTRODUCING

Buck and Wing Dancing
Quartette Singing
Plantation Scenes
Grand Final of 20 Voices

Prices 25, 35 and 50 cents.
Tickets now on sale at usual place.

JUST RECEIVED!

OUR NEW SPRING LINE



Ladies' White Muslin Underwear



"Queen Quality" Shoes

The very newest style in Gowns, Skirts, Corset Covers and Drawers are being shown.

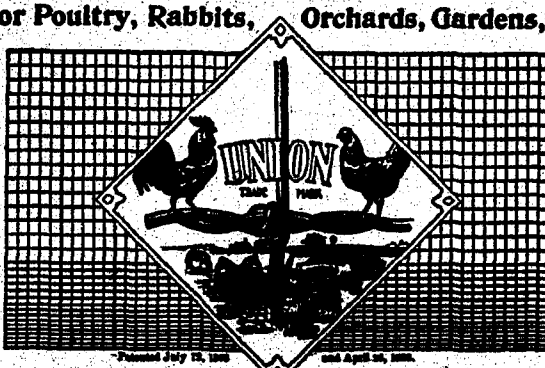
AND OXFORDS

Our attractive lines of Oxfords are now in and we want you to call and see the largest and best line ever shown in Grayling.

Grayling Mercantile Co.,

UNION LOCK POULTRY FENCE.

For Poultry, Rabbits, Orchards, Gardens, etc.



Stronger and closer spacing than any other make. Our Union Lock Hog, Field and Cattle Fence, Union Lawn Fence, Gates, etc., guaranteed first class. Your dealer should handle this line—if not, write us for prices. Catalogue free.

UNION FENCE CO., DE KALB, ILL., U. S. A.

Drugs. Patent Medicines.

Central Drug Store

N. R. OLSON PROPRIETOR
"The Best Drugs."

EAT Queen City Sweets

The Caudy in the White Boxes.

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty.

Candy. J. A. MORRISON, Manager. Cigars

The Boom Continues!

Lots sold on monthly payments.

Brink's Addition on the South side had more dwelling houses built on it in the past two years than any other two additions in the village of Grayling.

Don't Pay Rent! Get Yourself a Home!

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

W. F. BRINK.

The Avalanche

G. PALMER, Publisher.

CHICAGO, ILL., MICHIGAN.

SAGE IS FLUNG DOWN.

National Federation Forming to Champion Liquor Interests.

Battle is to be offered in this country, town after town, in the United States through the medium of a national federation, with executive headquarters in Chicago, and composed of every association connected directly or indirectly with the liquor trade. This was the formal announcement made by John A. McDermott, manager of the organization bureau of the project. Arrangements for the liquor interests and allied trades and societies to join hands in a stupendous campaign against prohibition have been under way for several months, but it has not been felt that the time was ripe for a public announcement of what, it is declared, will be the most remarkable fight yet undertaken in this country by a single industry. The general plans have now been formulated, however, and accordingly have been made public. It is estimated that the organization, which will give county aid to the central executive committee will have a total membership of 1,200,000 voters, representing 7,000,000 persons. It is estimated by the liquor trade that the investment represented by the federation will be approximately \$3,350,000,000. This figure leaves out of consideration the hotels.

KILLED BY CHLOROFORM.

Two Women and Child Are Found Dead at Denver.

With sponges soaked in chloroform and tied over their mouths and noses the bodies of Mrs. Mary E. Nixon, aged 30; her daughter, Mrs. E. N. Carter, aged 35, and the 12-year-old son of the latter were found in the cottage which had been their home in Denver, Colo. Mrs. Carter, known to have been mentally deranged and the police believe she induced her mother to commit suicide with her or that she chloroformed both her son and mother before administering the drug to herself. The three had been dead a week when their bodies were discovered by neighbors.

Queen's Auto Runs Down Child.

An automobile in which Dowager Queen Margherita was driving ran over a 5-year-old girl, who, however, was only slightly injured. The queen alighted from the automobile, badly damaged and the police believe she induced her mother to commit suicide with her or that she chloroformed both her son and mother before administering the drug to herself. The three had been dead a week when their bodies were discovered by neighbors.

Want to Cut Santa Fe Wages.

The Santa Fe Road has instituted a retrenchment policy which immediately stops extensions, improvements and construction work aggregating \$1,000,000 on its Gulf and southwestern lines. The higher officials of the Santa Fe are clamoring for a 10 per cent cut in wages on the Gulf division, which does not meet with approval of the officials in charge of the Gulf line.

Angry Negroes Stone Train.

Negroes at Red Bird, Okla., incensed by the casting of the Jim Crow law, stoned a special train on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad bearing State officials and members of the legislature to the Democratic State convention at Muskogee. Three members of the delegation were injured, being cut by flying glass.

Ice Kills Men in Shaft.

While ten miners were being lowered into the Stanton mine of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company at Wilkesbarre, Pa., a large body of ice in the shaft fell, striking the hood of the cage and demolishing it. Two men were killed instantly, one died on the way to a hospital and three others, it is believed, will die of their injuries.

High School Students Strike.

All of the students of St. Cloud (Minn.) High School walked out the other day, owing to the action of the school board in demanding the resignation of Principal Macheney. Superintendent A. M. Palmer has incurred the displeasure of the pupils, who assert that in his opposition to the principal he has interfered with good government.

Stock Yards Company Guilty.

In the federal court in Lincoln, Neb., Judge C. T. Munger declared the Union Stock Yards Company of South Omaha guilty of violating the safety appliance regulations of interstate commerce. A train engaged in switching at Council Bluffs, it was alleged, was not properly equipped.

"Black Hand" Is Active.

Murder of a wealthy wine importer and threats to blow up the federal naval magazine on Long Island are the latest activities of the "Black Hand," which is terrorizing New York.

Man Found Dead in Pasture.

George Vangeline was found in a pasture near Ankeny, Ia., dead from a gun shot wound in the head. The gun was found nearby with both barrels discharged.

Wagonload of Merry-makers Struck.

Six persons were killed and three injured when an Oregon and Western express train hit a wagon load of merry-makers at a crossing near Spring Valley, N. Y.

Forbids Extravagant Salaries.

Missouri will refuse to license insurance companies which pay salaries in excess of \$50,000 a year.

Anarchist Kills Denver Priest.

While administering communion during mass at Denver, Father Leo Heinrichs, Roman Catholic priest, was shot by an Italian anarchist. The assassin was overpowered after a desperate struggle in the church.

Woman Swindler in Sentenced.

Mrs. Alice Lloyd, the famous "Woman in Brown," who is charged with swindling business men of many cities by means of forged checks, pleaded guilty in the District Court in Rochester, Minn., and was sentenced to the State reformatory.

\$150,000 Auto Factory Pico.

Fire of unknown origin broke out in the plant of the Stoddard Dayton automobile factory in Dayton, Ohio, the second largest in the country, and swept through the plant. The loss will be \$150,000. Ten newly finished automobiles, valued at \$3,000 each, were consumed.

Frost Kills Early Fruit.

Early fruits and vegetables have been damaged by the cold wave. Reports from southern Mississippi and Louisiana are that strawberries, which are in bloom, have been injured, and that lettuce, radishes and peas have suffered.

FRESH AIR SCHOOL.

Hot Soapstones Furnished Pupils with Cold Feet.

A fresh air school, unique among educational institutions in this country, has just been opened in Providence, R. I. The school will be conducted indoors, in that it is held inside a building, but great swinging windows on three sides of each room, extending the length and width of each, and an extensive system of ventilation afford an atmosphere of cold, pure air, making the room easily adaptable to the conditions necessary to comfortable and hygienic study by every student.

The idea of establishing the school was first suggested by the Rhode Island League for the Suppression of Tuberculosis, which had heard of the satisfactory results attained by many schools of the kind in European countries. The system in operation in the German schools, which is almost universal throughout Europe, has been adopted for the Providence school with but few variations.

The usual custom of removing the outer wraps while in the class rooms will not be followed in the "fresh air school," except when the weather compels the closing of the large windows. Students subject to cold extremities will have their feet and legs encased in woolen bags, made for the purpose, and wear gloves of mittens when their studies and play permit. The chairs and desks and other paraphernalia in the class rooms have been constructed on portable platforms, so that it will be possible at all times to keep within the rays of the sun. The school is a part of the city's regular school system.

A MODERN UTOPIA.

Millionaire's Plan for a Model Village in Ohio.

James W. Ellsworth, a coal operator, whose home is in New York, has taken under his protection the village of Hudson, in northern Ohio, which was for more than half a century the seat of Western Reserve University, and intends to make it the most beautiful spot in Ohio, as well as a seat of learning. He has already made one gift of \$100,000 to the village, and within the next few months he will spend many additional thousands in beautifying the little town and carrying out his plan of making it an educational center.

Perhaps the most novel part of the program in beautifying the village is the destruction of unsightly buildings and everything in fact that does not suit his taste. His agents have been busy buying up property all over the village on which are located buildings which he thinks are a detriment to his plans. These structures will be torn down and new buildings erected in their place.

Ellsworth is over 60 years of age and was born on a small farm near a splendid estate he owns not far from Hudson. His father conducted a general store in the village. As a young man the son moved to Chicago. He obtained employment there in the office of a big coal firm. After several years' hard work he started in the coal business for himself. In a few years he became one of the largest independent coal operators in the country.

Labor World

Cabinetmakers' Union, of St. Paul, and Minneapolis, Minn., have formed a district council.

Minneapolis, Minn., Trades Assembly represents about 13,000 members of labor unions in Minneapolis.

In Germany the strongest trade union affiliated with the general federation is that of the metal workers, which at the close of 1906 had a membership of 335,075.

Efforts are being made to organize a branch of the independent labor party in Toronto, Canada. Fees and applications from several hundred labor men have already been received, and it is expected to have at least 5,000 names before the end of the year.

The new Alabama child labor law recently went into effect. It forbids the employment of children, under twelve years of age in cotton mills and other industries, and children between the ages of twelve and fourteen are not allowed to work full time.

In the Clyde shipyards the shadow of the threatened strike has been removed, the men having accepted a reduction of 5 per cent on piece rates, the masters having on their side agreed to forego the proposed reduction of one farthing per hour on time rates.

The eleventh annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, held recently, took practical steps looking toward obtaining favorable legislation for labor in Tennessee, and a campaign will be instituted to obtain more thorough organization of the laboring people.

Industrial conditions are greatly improved in Bridgeport, Conn. Every factory has resumed operations, some in full force and others to perhaps 75 per cent of their capacity, and some which were running on short time will increase the number of working hours each week.

Plans are being made by the Structural Building Trades Alliance and the Central Labor Union of Spokane, Wash., to erect a labor temple in that city to cost \$75,000. There are 7,000 union men in Spokane, and by 40 per cent of them taking \$25 worth of stock the amount can be raised.

The right of the State Legislature under the constitution of the United States to enact a law prohibiting the employment of female laborers for more than ten hours a day, in which the State of Oregon is involved, was argued before the Supreme Court of the United States recently.

President Roosevelt's recommendation to Congress for a postal savings bank is meeting with the indorsement of union labor throughout the country. It is looked upon as a boon to the mechanics, in that it gives them place of absolute security to place their savings, whether they are of large or small amount.

OHIO VALLEY FLOOD CAUSES BIG DAMAGE

Rise of Several Rivers is Reported to Be the Highest in Many Years.

SUFFERERS FLEE TO THE HILLS.

Boat Invades Flooded Cornfield to Save Farmers and Stock—Slackness Follows Privation.

The flood throughout the Ohio valley, caused by heavy rains and melting snow, is reported to be the highest since 1876. Lives have been lost, homes, bridges and fences swept away, and crops and roads ruined. Hundreds of families have been food-bound in the overflowed areas.

The Monongahela, Allegheny, Ohio, Wabash and smaller streams have all contributed to the destruction which has moved down the Mississippi toward the Gulf of Mexico.

Pittsburg, perhaps, has been the greatest sufferer from the flood which has been sweeping down the Ohio valley. Any one acquainted with the location of the Smoky City knows why Pittsburg is annually, and sometimes several times a year, a victim of high water. The Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, uniting to form the Ohio, each flows through a narrow ravine and when the waters of the mountains and highlands come down in unusual quantities, owing to prolonged thaws or persistent rains, the flood of necessity must overflow the narrow point between the ravines, thus inundating more or less of the city.

In the vicinity of the junction of the Ohio and Wabash rivers flood sufferers abandoned their homes to the raging waters and fled to the hills. Here they have been quartered in huts, sheds and deserted buildings and as a result of the exposure and privation pneumonia has become prevalent.

People along the lower Ohio River have prepared for the siege in store for them. Nearly a hundred families on the Indiana side, opposite Uniontown, Ohio, were removed. The big Ohio River steamer City of Spottsville cut across a cornfield and brought several families, with 200 hogs, eighty mules and fifty cattle. The rescued food victims had spent two nights in terror and fought incessantly to keep their stock from drowning. Residents at Shawneetown, Ill., are apprehensive, as the levee has been weakened by the excessive rain and the three floods of last year. A constant watch is being kept of weak places.

The Evansville and Terre Haute Railway Company has been anxious about the safety of its embankment which parallels White River, and thousands of bags filled with sand have been placed to strengthen it. This place is now known as the "Black Hole" because of the disappearance of a train.

JACKIES AS TARGETS.

Remarkable Test to Be Made by Navy Department.

The Navy Department has under consideration the most startling test of the penetrating power of shells, danger to life, and the resisting power of armor that ever has been tried in any navy. The proposition is to have the monitor Arkansas fire a 12-inch shell weighing 850 pounds from a 30-ton gun a distance of two miles and have it strike the turret of a sister ship, the Florida, which is being placed in readiness for the trial.

The astounding part of the test is the proposition to have in the turret of the Florida at the time of the impact the full turret complement of twelve men. All paper figures, all statistics so far as weight of metal thrown, heat generated by impact, resisting power of armor, and other details would indicate that the men in the turret would come out unscathed except for the shock. Of course, there is no record in existence of a monitor, the turret protected by an 11-inch armor belt, being struck plumb by 12-inch shells of 850 pounds weight. All figures are purely theoretical.

The possibility of missing is infinitely small. All shots are now fired



STOESSEL FOUND GUILTY

Sentenced to Die for Surrender of Port Arthur, but Imprisonment Is Recommended.

HELD COWARD AND TRAITOR.

General Fock Reprimanded and Smirnov and Reiss Acquitted After Trial.

At St. Petersburg Lieutenant General Stoessel was condemned to death by a military court for the surrender of Port Arthur to the Japanese. General Fock, who commanded the Fourth East Siberian division of Port Arthur, was ordered reprimanded for a disciplinary offense which was not connected with the surrender, and General Smirnov, acting commander of the fortress, and Major General Reiss, chief of staff to General Stoessel, were acquitted of the charges against them for lack of proof.

WASHINGTON'S HEIRS.

Discovery of Ohio Property Brings 5,000 of Them to Light.

Over 5,000 heirs-at-law of George Washington, father of his country, yet a childless man, have recently been found in different parts of the United States through the recent discovery that there is a large tract of land in Ohio which belongs to the first President of the United States, having been deeded to him many years ago.

These heirs, through Lawrence Washington, who has a position in the Congressional Library at Washington, are preparing to make a fight for the property. Should they succeed through the courts, they will very probably deed the land back to the State of Ohio for a big national park to be known as Washington Park.

Of all these 5,000 heirs of the collateral branch of the family, the descendants of the four brothers and two sisters, there is one who has the double distinction of being a descendant of the immortal George on both his father's and his mother's side. This is George Steptoe Washington, a merchant of Philadelphia. On his mother's side he is descended from Colonel Samuel Washington, the oldest of George's brothers, and on his father's side, he is a descendant of John Augustine, the

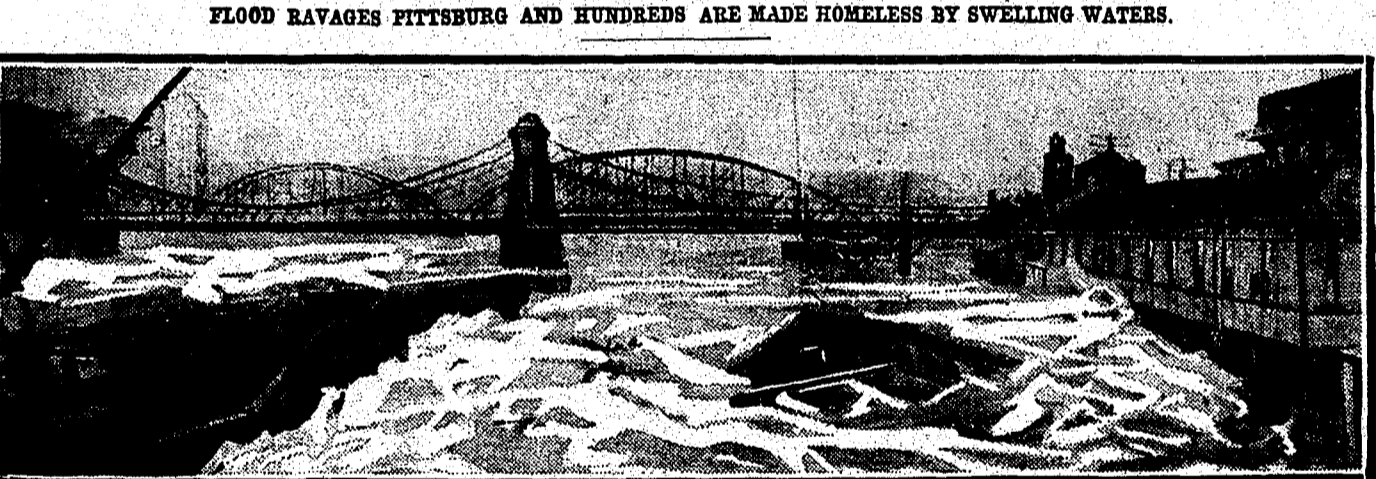
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This picture of the February flood, which threw 20,000 people out of work and rendered thousands homeless in Pittsburgh alone, shows the scene at the river's worst stage. On the right is the North Side B. & O. station. On the left is a coal tipple wrecked by ice and carried down the middle of the stream. A wrecked houseboat is shown in the ice floe.

some years ago. All efforts to fill this hole have been futile.

As a result of the heavy snowstorm throughout the Middle West, railway traffic has been greatly impeded and telegraph and telephone service crippled. Dispatches tell of several trains being snow-bound for many hours. The area of the storm is large, extending from Texas to the northern boundary of the country, and east from Denver to New York. In several sections the snow is more than a foot deep on the level. Stock is reported suffering in the Western States and the loss is expected to be heavy. Drifts have made travel over country roads in wagons impossible in many places.

IMMIGRANTS SHOW DECREASE.

Greatest Falling Off in Percentage Is Shown by Japanese.

At the Cabinet meeting Wednesday Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor laid before the President some significant figures as to immigration and emigration. The figures show that for January there was a large decrease in Japanese arriving in the United States. The total arrivals for both the mainland and Hawaii were 971, as compared with 5,000 for January, 1907.

As to the immigration from other countries, the total for January was, in round figures, 2,700, as compared with 5,400 in January one year ago. For the months of July, August, September and October the total immigration was 401,000, while the emigration for the same period was 100,000.

No Demand for Locomotives.

The Cooke and Rogers branches of the American Locomotive Works at Paterson, N. J., have recently laid off several hundred men, so that of the 5,000 ordinarily employed at these plants, only half are now working, and these are mainly engaged in making repairs to old locomotives. The reason given at both shops is that no orders for new locomotives are coming in, either from domestic or foreign railroads.

The proceedings of the government looking to the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company were continued before Judge Ferriss at St. Louis. E. Dana Durand testified that in the case of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad shipments of oil were way billed at 11 cents per hundred pounds, while part of such shipments were carried at 8 1/4 cents per hundred, and part at 6 cents per hundred. All of the testimony brought out by Mr. Kellogg, counsel for the government, was designed to show that the Standard was enabled to obtain a monopoly of the petroleum business through a system of secret rebates paid by the railroads.

The court recommended that the death sentence upon Lieutenant General Stoessel be commuted to ten years' imprisonment in a fortress and that he be excluded from the service.

For his services in the campaign against the Boxers in 1900 Stoessel was made a lieutenant general and stationed at Port Arthur, where he began strengthening the works, little dreaming at the time that he would be called upon to defend the place against the assaults of the Japanese. In February, 1904, when the war broke out, Port Arthur became the center of the conflict. Cut off by land and sea, Stoessel and his men held out for nearly two years before he was compelled to surrender. At first he was given great praise by the Russians. Emperor Nicholas conferred upon him the title of aide-de-camp to the Czar and the German Emperor gave him an order. Then his critics became busy and a commission appointed to investigate the surrender recommended that Stoessel be dismissed from the army and shot. His trial followed. General Stoessel's sentence, which is "without the loss of rights or honor," is generally regarded as intended to satisfy public opinion. It is expected he will be pardoned after a brief imprisonment.

CURRENT NEWS NOTES.

Mark Twain has returned from Bermuda, benefited in health.

A block of business houses at Tarpon Springs, Fla., was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$200,000.

Death or life imprisonment for confessed criminals is favored by ex-Judge Chas. S. Whitman of New York.

At the annual convention of the National Cannery Association at Cincinnati it was decided to hold next year's convention in Chicago in connection with a huge exhibition of canned goods at the Coliseum.

youngest of the Washington brothers. He was born on the ancestral estate of Harwood, in Jefferson County, West Virginia, the birthplace of his mother, which was built jointly by George and Samuel Washington.

It was by act of Congress that the gift of the Ohio property was made to the first President of the United States. Whether or not he accepted it, or, if he did, to what use he put it, is not known by the Philadelphia descendant; but he does know that the estate is very valuable now and would make a magnificent site for a mammoth park.

Workshop for Unemployed.

At a meeting of fifty men interested in charitable movements of New York City it was decided to erect a \$200,000 building to be used as a home and workshop for the worthy unemployed, who are willing to work. It will make no appeal to the professional vagrant or tramp. Dr. Harvey Furbay, one of the founders, says that charity lodging houses are much imposed upon by the drones of society. The new plan is expected to separate these from the earnest unemployed. It is expected that the work will make the charity self-sustaining. The statement was made that out of 997 men of the better class of unemployed 80 were found to be college graduates.

Three thousand miners employed in ten mines owned by the Pittsburg Coal Company went on strike Feb. 4, and it is feared that within a few days a general strike throughout the district will be declared. The cause of the strike was the enforcement of the rule that the miners must use smokeless powder instead of the ordinary black powder, which has been used exclusively heretofore. The mine inspectors and operators insist that their only object in ordering the use of smokeless powder is to prevent the mine horrors which have cost more than 700 lives in the Pittsburgh district within two months.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

Discussing trade in Chicago and its vicinity, H. G. Dun & Co.'s report says: Allowing for the adverse effect of unusually severe weather and difficulties of transportation and communication, business as a whole has held up better than might have been expected. Recovery is now expediting under brighter prospects and more animation appears in new demands, although many outside buyers have been delayed in reaching this market.

The exhibits this week of the State banks came timely and the details of condition indicate that the lending power is satisfactorily recuperated. Money remains freely offered at 6 per cent for commercial paper and the supply of the latter begins to increase, but general improvement in the demand for funds is not looked for until next month and there is a feeling that borrowing will have to cost less to stimulate the principal industries.

February settlements at the banks make satisfactory progress and increasing currency returns from the interior cause more expansion of deposits here.

Additional gain is noted in machinery and labor employed in the iron branches, but outputs are yet short of normal and new bookings make a meager aggregate, although there is hesitancy in rail, structural shapes, wire and pipe. Orders for hardware, brass and electric goods are yet running light, but there is fair activity in furniture-making and footwear.

Leading retail trade suffered some decline from the severe storm and decrease in purchasing ability, yet reasonable goods were required and both local and interior stocks of merchandise met with gratifying reduction where heavy winter lines had accumulated.

Many visiting buyers made their selections in the wholesale district and there was substantial increase in forward orders for dry goods, millinery, boots and shoes and furniture.

The total business made a closer comparison with the high figures a year ago and there is an improving tone as to the outlook throughout the agricultural regions.

Bank clearings, \$204,500,000, are 0.9 per cent over those of the corresponding week in 1907, which had only five business days.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 41, against 33 last week and 22 a year ago. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 12, against 16 last year and 5 in 1907.

NEW YORK.

Widespread stormy weather has had the effect of dulling distributive trade, interrupting railway traffic and restricting the movement of grain to market to the smallest volume in twenty-two months. In addition, floods in the Ohio and tributary valleys have restricted industrial operations for a time.

Jobbing trade, judging from the reports received, continued as recently noted, a good-sized aggregate of small orders for immediate or near shipment being reported at leading markets. Millinery, dry goods and kindred lines are in chief demand, with staple goods preferred to novelties, which latter are rather neglected.

Retail trade is at a transition point, and is quiet as a whole, responding to the decreased purchasing of the wage-earning classes. Talk of reduction in wages by railroads and others is widespread.

Industrial affairs show little change, with shutdowns or short time about counterbalancing resumption. There is, for instance, more doing in finishing lines of iron and steel, but in crude forms rather less is doing, and the leading producing interest in woolen goods reports a 65 per cent of its looms idle. Shoe shipments are a little larger at the East, and full time has been resumed at the leading Western manufacturing center, but shipments are still well behind a year ago. Cotton goods are no lower, but prices are very irregular, with jobbers in many instances cutting below manufacturers' prices. There is considerably more doing in export trade in light weight cottons for China, some prices reported being below European offerings.—Bradstreet's Report.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$6.00; choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$4.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 92c; corn, No. 2, 56c to 57c; oats, standard, 50c to 51c; rye, No. 2, 80c to 82c; hay, timothy, \$9.50 to \$10.50; prairie, \$8.00 to \$12.00; butter, choice creamery, 27c to 32c; eggs, fresh, 22c to 23c; potatoes, per bushel, 62c to 70c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 93c to 94c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 57c to 58c; oats, No. 2 white, 52c to 53c; rye, No. 2, 83c to 85c.

St. Louis—Wheat, No. 2, northern, \$1.04 to \$1.08; corn, No. 2, 55c to 57c; oats, standard, 51c to 53c; rye, No. 1, 80c to 81c; barley, No. 2, 80c to 87c; pork, mess, \$11.90.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$5.35; hogs, fair to choice, \$3.50 to \$4.00; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.25; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.55.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.65; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 93c to 97c; corn, No. 2, 62c to 63c; oats, natural white, 58c to 61c; butter, creamery, 27c to 32c; eggs, western, 21c to 24c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 93c to 95c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 60c to 57c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 51c to 53c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 84c; clover seed, prime, \$11.50.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$4.70; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 98c; corn, No. 2 white, 53c to 55c; oats, No. 2 white, 51c to 52c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 98c; corn, No. 2, 55c to 57c; oats, No. 2, 48c to 49c; rye, No. 2, 78c to 83c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 96c to 97c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 55c to 57c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 50c to 51c; rye, No. 2, 82c to 85c.



Salt, sulphur and charcoal is the three-fold requirement of healthy hogs.

Unless the better calf has well-shaped bag and teals it is better to sell her for veal.

That a horse well bedded, and it might be added, groomed daily, is half fed is so nearly exact that it approximates a full truth.

At the price that year-old mules have been and are now selling for, mule raising seems like a pretty attractive money-raising proposition.

The heat of anything always costs the most, though it isn't always safe to argue that the highest priced article or commodity is the best.

Boys who forget to comb their back hair and brush their boot heels often turn out to be the kind of farmers that have a big cocklebur patch on the back forty. So beware, boys.

A man ought to have the sign, "Beware" tacked up at the gate of his brood sow quarters so that when he started in each day to shovel their corn to them he would use a little more judgment than is commonly used.

The parts of an old harness that are to be oiled should be carefully cleaned, placed in a convenient vessel or covered with a good grade of harness oil; after soaking a couple of days, the straps should be taken out and hung up to dry.

An uncultivated field will lose its moisture very quickly, while a soil which is stirred to the depth of two or three inches so that a surface mulch is formed keeps its moisture because the upward movement of the moisture is checked.

Exclusive corn diet is bad for the brood sow. She cannot farrow strong pigs on such a fattening diet. Little corn should be fed, but rather a ration made up of foods rich in protein, such as wheat bran, ground oats and clover.

A milking stool out of the core around which fence wire comes wound is the discovery of one resourceful farmer. He nails a bit of board on one end, to make the seat more comfortable, while he uses the auger hole in the other end to hang the stool on a nail when not in use.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson estimates that more than \$400,000,000 must be regarded as value of the poultry and eggs produced on United States farms in 1907. The farm price of eggs December 1 this year was given at 18.2 cents, which is the highest for a long time, with the exception of 1905.

Pride in one's own farm, stock, etc., is all right, but don't let it become a stumbling block to you so that further progress towards better things is stopped. Always be on the lookout for the new idea and the new method which will increase the efficiency and profits of your farm.

A good way to find out whether the front of your farm presents a neat and tidy appearance is to take a photograph of it with the thought in mind of presenting one to your friends. After the photograph is taken you may change your mind on the subject, in which case it ought to result in a general clean-up.

Testing Butter.

There are several ways to tell renovated butter, and oleomargarine from fresh butter. One is by the simple boiling test. This can be done in any home with no other apparatus than an oil lamp and a tin teaspoon. Take a lump of the butter the size of your first thumb joint and place it in the tin tablespoon. Light a common oil lamp, remove the chimney and hold the spoon containing the butter over the light so that the flame reaches the bottom of the bowl of the spoon. Hold it in this position until the butter boils. Oil and renovated butter boil noisily, sputtering like a mixture of grease and water, and produce but little, if any, foam. Genuine butter boils with little or no noise and produces usually an abundance of foam. This is one of the most simple as well as the safest of tests.

A Map of the Orchard.

Several years after planting an orchard it is not unlikely that the farmer, unless he has taken proper precautions, will be unable to distinguish one variety from another, except, of course, where there is a wide difference in the habits of growth and color of bark of the trees. And it is well that the fruit grower should know the name of every tree in his orchard. Several methods are employed for this purpose. Many orchardists use labels, but they fade out, and if attached by strings are often lost, while wire fastenings work into the wood. A convenient plan is to make out a rough map of the orchard with good paper and ink, showing the location of all varieties, with age, date of planting, name of nursery and other useful notes. If such a map is kept with the same care as other valuable papers it will prove a great help.—*Twentieth Century Farmer.*

Modern Fruit Without Seed.

At present the fruits in common use that have few or no seeds include bananas, pineapples and a certain kind of oranges, together with some other tropical fruits that do not reach the markets of the world in great quantities. Yet cultivators do not greatly despair

of adding to this list—or eliminating the small and hard seeds of the strawberry, the raspberry, the blackberry and the currant, and of providing for the market the long-felt want, of seedless cherries and plums.

In the meantime cultivators of fruit are much more anxious still further to improve the means of transportation than to provide more luscious fruit. Should they succeed it may prove possible, even in our time, with the help of more scientific methods of transportation, to draw to our Northern markets some of those edibles that now make the sultry tropic almost a regret to the untraveled—even such delicacies as the avocado pear, the custard apple, the herimoyer, the sweetcup, the sweet-sop, the druidian, the pawpaw, the rambutan, the mango and the mango-steen.

Value of the Trap Nest.

A practical demonstration of the value of the trap nest in breeding up the laying average of hens has been made by the Maine experiment station, where the trap nest system has been in operation for several years. Two years ago the average production was 120 eggs per hen for the year and last year it was 134 eggs per hen, which means that they had a gain of about 14 eggs per hen over earlier records. I think that Prof. Gowell, of the station, states that no males are used in the breeding pens that have not been produced from hens that produce 200 eggs per hen per year. All the hens in the breeding pens have been bred from hens that laid 100 eggs per year, so they might be termed strong producers. No hen is used for breeding purposes until after her egg record has been known for 12 months.

Snow for Poultry.

The possibility of lessening the labor of caring for poultry by supplying snow instead of water has been studied at the Connecticut Storrs Experiment Station by C. K. Graham. When pullets and hens were fed wheat screenings and beef scrap from hoppers in colony houses on low ground frozen during most of the experimental period and covered with snow during part of the time the old hens did not furnish as many eggs or appear to be in as good condition as the younger birds.

The old hens were apparently affected by the snow, the egg production being smaller on the days when snow was on the ground and also considerably less when the ground was frozen—that is, on the cold days when water was not accessible. These conditions do not seem to have affected the younger birds, and they show an increase in eggs immediately after each snowstorm, gradually dropping back as the snow disappears.

In the case of other lots kept under much the same conditions in houses on higher and drier ground the cold weather did not affect the egg production materially, "but there was a noticeable increase in the amount of grain eaten during the cold weeks when comparison is made with the very mild ones. This, however, may have been caused by the birds foraging more during the milder periods. These birds did not appear to mind the cold, and there was not the slightest sign of frost-bitten combs among them, nor were there any colds."

Pure Water on the Farm.

Absolutely pure water is not to be found in nature. The amount and the nature of the impurities vary widely, depending upon the source of supply and other conditions. Nor are all of the impurities harmful in a water intended for domestic use (and, very few of them may be), but owing to the fact that water may be the agent for spreading certain diseases, it is essential that care be taken to get a supply that is free from harmful constituents, says Robert W. Gray, of the Colorado Experiment Station.

Impurities may either be dissolved in the water or carried in suspension by it; and they may be of animal, vegetable, or mineral origin. Hardness in water is due to the presence of compounds of lime or magnesium. Iron may be present in quantities large enough to make a water unfit for laundry purposes.

The greatest danger to which a domestic supply is subject, however, is the possibility of contamination by decaying animal matter and wastes. Typhoid fever and other diseases result from such contamination. It is, therefore, important that any source of supply should be guarded. In these cases where the water comes down as rain and is caught upon roofs, to be carried to a cistern, the first part of the rainfall should be wasted, as it is full of dirt from the roof. Brick filters in cisterns are not so efficient as they are generally supposed to be.

When the water is drawn from a well and comes up cool, clear and sparkling, it is very difficult to convince anyone that it is possible for anything injurious to be present; but such is sometimes the case. No well or spring should be used which is located within several hundred feet of a barnyard and in lower ground. The barnyard filth will find its way beneath the surface of the ground and flow for some distance before it becomes harmless. What is said of wells is also true of springs. They may appear to come out of the solid rock, but there is a crevice in which they flow and there may be other crevices which will permit the entrance of the death-dealing sewage.

The examination of a sample of water to determine its goodness or its badness for any use is possible only to those who are specially fitted for that work, so reliance must be placed principally in doing away with all visible sources of harm.

RUN FOR CATABACT PREDICTED BY EXPERT

Dr. J. W. Spencer Says Power Plants Will Change Levels of Niagara Falls.

GREAT SHRINKAGE PROBABLE.

Lower Level of Whole Lake System May Come from Tapping Stream—Effect of Chicago Canal.

Dr. J. W. Spencer, the British scientist, who was commissioned by the geological survey of Canada to make an investigation of the Niagara Falls problem, discussed in an interesting manner the effect of the utilization of its water by power plants upon the scenic beauty of that natural wonder. At the instance of the American Civic Association Dr. Spencer appeared before the House rivers and harbors committee and presented facts and figures to show what effect the request of the Ontario Power Company for a franchise to use 40,000 cubic feet of water per second would have on the falls.

It was contended by Dr. Spencer that this is from 20 to 25 per cent of the discharge of Niagara river and it would greatly impair the characteristics of the whirlpool rapids; lower the river bed up to the falls, break up the surface rock at the foot of the American falls and Goat island and thereby cause a more rapid recession of the horseshoe.

"As the beginning of these rapids is marked by a rim over which the flow of water is already thin upon the eastern half," said Dr. Spencer, "the diversion of the water will drain that portion of the upper rapids with the effect of destroying about 800 feet of the eastern side of the great horseshoe and breaking up the American falls into separate streams. By this shrinkage of the water the total length of



NIAGARA FALLS.

both falls will be contracted from nearly 4,000 feet to say 1,900 feet and the diameter of the great fall from 1,200 to 800 feet. This diversion of the water will produce a shrinkage of the horseshoe, so that what remains will be entirely on the Canadian side of the boundary line.

"On account of the lowering of the water in the basin above the upper rapids it will increase the slope of the river so that the surface of Lake Erie will be lowered by three feet. Again, the lowering of Lake Erie will in the same manner lower Lakes Huron and Michigan. Already with a partial use Lake Erie has been lowered ten inches, but this is not apparent to the superficial observer owing to the high water which has prevailed during the last four years and especially the last two years.

"But this condition cannot be expected to continue. This amount of lowering is partly due to the Chicago canal, which at present is taking 5,000 cubic feet a second, or about half what it is allowed. In connection with the calculations for repairing the harbors and canals damaged the United States engineers calculated that to increase the depth even one foot would cost over \$12,000,000."

New York-Paris Auto Race.
From New York six contestants started in the 20,000-mile automobile race via Alaska and Siberia for Paris, thousands of people giving them a great send-off. The entries were three French machines, one Austrian, one Italian, one German and one American (a Thomas car).

Tobacco Trust Indicted.
The grand jury of Fayette county, Ky., has indicted the American Tobacco Company on a charge of conspiracy to reduce the price of raw tobacco.

Public Works for Unemployed.
Movements have been started in many cities to have public improvements authorized so as to benefit the increasing numbers of the unemployed. At Pittsburgh a special bond issue of \$200,000 was authorized by the City Council to put the thousands of idle men to work on the streets at the rate of \$1.75 a day. A bill was brought in the New York Senate by unanimous consent authorizing the Park Board to expend \$1,500,000 more for parks and driveways. Senator McCall said there were 130,000 skilled mechanics and 150,000 men without trades unemployed in New York State.

Michigan State News

CLAIM PROMOTER GOT \$200,000.

Detroit Authorities Took Former Resident on Serious Charge.

Detroit officers went Dr. J. Byron Sloan on a charge of securing money under false pretenses. Word was sent to Los Angeles, Cal., where Sloan has been for two years, but a message from there says Sloan has left. The warrant for Sloan is the result of a complaint made by C. A. Dunbar of Detroit, who put \$23,000 into one of Dr. Sloan's mining schemes and says he has never been able to get anything out of it since. In all Sloan is supposed to have gotten \$200,000. Most of this was in small amounts, but one Chicago man, it is alleged, was victimized to the extent of \$40,000. When Dunbar made complaint to the prosecuting attorney the latter claims to have found that Dr. Sloan never owned a mine.

MILL AND LIGHT PLANT BURN.

Fire in Hillman Is Combated by Bucket Brigade Alone.

At Hillman the flour mill, electric light plant and shingle mill was destroyed by fire. The blaze was discovered in the basement of the grist mill, while the mill was in operation. Lacking an efficient fire department, a bucket brigade was organized with every man in the village all in line. By hard work, the fire was kept from spreading to the main street. The residence of Max Elowski, owner of the mill, and separated from the mill only by a driveway, was saved by the bucket brigade. The loss was \$8,000, insurance \$2,000. The electric light plant was in the flour mill.

EXTENSION IS PUSHED.

New Chicago & Milwaukee Branch Is Graded as Far as Pomeroy Lake.

Work is under way on the extension of the Star lake branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul in Gogebic county. Contractors are grading north as far as Pomeroy lake, the present terminus of the line, being at High lake. It is understood to be the plan of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul to eventually extend the Star lake branch far enough to connect with the new line recently built southwest from Ontonagon, giving it a new through line south.

PORT HURON MAN MISSING.

Charles Carlson Is Believed to Have Killed Self Near Berrien Springs.

Charles Carlson, who for the last five months has been employed on the construction of the Berrien Springs dam, mysteriously disappeared on a recent night. Fear is entertained that he has committed suicide or has been accidentally drowned in St. Joseph river. It is said Carlson was despondent for a week previous to his disappearance. He is 30 years old. His parents live at Port Huron.

ROBERT W. HAMILTON DEAD.

Former Michigan Mining Engineer Had Notable Career.

Robert W. Hamilton, who was for several years superintendent of the Brookline water works system, died at Dalton, Mass., aged 52. He was a retired mechanical engineer who was connected with the construction of many of the largest water works systems in the country, and he was for years connected with the Calumet and Hecla mines as consulting engineer. He left a widow and three sons.

BURGLAR FLEADS GUILTY.

Is Sentenced to Jackson for Entering Ceresco Store.

Coming into court in Battle Creek, "to defend his innocence" as a burglar, John McGarvey changed his mind and confessed having entered the Ceresco grocery. Circuit Judge North sentenced him at once to Jackson for fifteen months. Darwin C. Smith, Albion saloonist, was convicted by a jury of violating the liquor law.

THREE BUILDINGS BURNED.

Woman Is Rescued with Difficulty at Au Gres.

Three buildings were burned in Au Gres, when an oil store set fire to a dwelling house of Mrs. Henry Reid. Her general store was also destroyed, as well as the harness shop of J. Braseberg. Mrs. Reid was asleep in the house alone, and was rescued with some difficulty. Her loss is \$700, insured, while that of Braseberg is \$500, uninsured.

IS CONVICTED OF THEFT.

Wallace Eddy Sent Up for Two Years from Ionia.

Wallace Eddy, convicted of stealing clover seed from the Newton farm, was sentenced by Judge Davis in Ionia to a term of two years in Jackson prison. Eddy has served one or two other prison terms, and a warrant is now out against him on a charge of throwing his landlord, William Milligan, out of the house.

CITY WORKHOUSE MAKES \$5,000.

The Detroit house of correction, which for years has been a profitable municipal institution, cleared last year \$35,000, which will be turned into the treasury of the city. The prison had about 450 prisoners all through the year.

INSANE ASYLUM THROTTLED.

The Michigan insane asylum in Kalamazoo has reached its high water mark there, being 1,824 patients in the institution. Of this number 880 are women and 944 are men.

WOLVES AND WILDCATS NET \$430.

Hunting near Covington and Silesau, Frank Tisdale and E. M. Taylor, well known upon Michigan woodmen, killed fourteen wolves and two wildcats in two months. Including the bounties and the value of the pelts, the animals netted them \$430.

BOY CHARGED WITH ROBBERY AUNT.

Edward Stowell, Detroit, and James Rayburn of Oakland, Cal., were arrested in Detroit and brought to Rochester to answer a charge of robbing Stowell's aunt, Miss Mary Hammond, of \$19 in cash, a \$75 watch and a valuable ring. They pleaded not guilty.

DIPHTHERIA SHUTS SCHOOL.

Mrs. D. C. Sharp died in Sterling, following a most malignant attack of diphtheria. The school has been closed and will not open until all danger of a spread of the disease is past. Mrs. Sharp, who was recently married, was 24 years old.

BOY RAFFLES IS CAUGHT.

Albert Sayles Adds Forgery to Safe-Cracking.

Burglary and forgery are the two serious accusations registered against 16-year-old Albert Sayles, belonging to a highly respected Bay City family, after one week's business experience in Saginaw. Sayles went to work and boarded at a first-class place on Sheridan avenue. The other afternoon he was arrested, charged with attempting to cash a forged check for \$11, purporting to be signed by H. G. Davis, on the People's Savings bank. When taken before Chief Kain, Sayles not only admitted the forgery, it is alleged, but confessed to cashing a similar check for \$5.50 at a local grocery. The boy had another forged check on his person for the same amount, payable to "Peter Smith," and signed H. G. Davis. He had financial documents belonging to the Davis concern, a partly used United States Express money order book and the bank book of the Dudley Butter Co. Young Sayles was also accused by the police with burglarizing the H. G. Davis coal office.

FARMER BEATS OFF THUG.

Then Races Twelve Miles to Netley.

John Parks came to Grand Rapids with a wagon load of butter and with the proceeds of its sale, \$90.75, tucked in his vest pocket started home at dusk. Just over the line in Ottawa county, he says, he met a stranger who ordered him to stop, then jumped into the wagon and demanded his money. Parks refused to cough up and there was a struggle. The buccannering stranger was thrown from the wagon and the horse dashed into a run. Parks was so frightened he never stopped till he got to Coopersville.

IDENTIFY WRECK VICTIMS.

Former Adrian Woman and Her Sons Killed at Toledo.

The woman and two children killed with four others in the interurban wreck at West Toledo were identified as Mrs. Louise Neipp and her two sons, Lincoln and Theodore. Mrs. Neipp had come to Adrian to spend her birthday with her mother, Mrs. L. D. Freytag. She had always lived in Adrian until her marriage in 1890 to John Neipp, a hardware merchant of Toledo. Mrs. Neipp was 33 years old.

KILLED BY FALLING TREE.

Henry Dawson Sustains Fatal Fracture of the Skull.

Henry Dawson, 55 years old, living five miles east of Standish, was instantly killed while felling trees in the woods near his home. A tree he had chopped through struck a dry stub in falling and kicked back, breaking the stub in two. The top portion of the stub struck Dawson upon the head, crushing his skull.

MINOR STATE ITEMS.

Mrs. Mary Halladay Wood is dead at Greensboro, N. C. She left Saline last December for her health.

Mrs. Lida Hamm has been granted a divorce from Judge of Probate Hamm of Marshall, on the ground of desertion.

Fred Piper of Lapeer was arrested in Marshall on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses. He paid a fine.

The D. & M. station at Pine River, which was destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt. A box car is now serving as a depot.

Port Huron Albert Kester has been notified that he has been left \$10,000 by an uncle who was practically a stranger to him.

Mrs. Harriet W. Henderson, 93 years old, said to be the oldest woman in Calhoun county, died at the home of her son in Albion.

William Hawley, 77 years old, was refused shelter at a farmhouse near Hillman during the recent blizzard and nearly perished from the cold.

Rev. N. D. Potter has resigned his position as pastor of the Millford Baptist church to accept a pastorate at Howell, with an increase of salary.

Since Sheriff Davidson clamped down the lid in Port Huron several months ago, the sum of \$5,000 has been collected in fines from violating saloonkeepers.

The home of H. B. Phillips in Ceresco was destroyed by fire, originating from a stove pipe in the attic. Fears were entertained for the safety of the village.

Adam Bigla, a sawyer, is dead in Alger county, the result of being struck by a limb of a tree he was engaged in cutting. He was a widower, 34 years old.

Frank Owens attacked Keeper Briggs of the Kalamazoo county house with a knife, but was finally overpowered. Owens' wife and children are also county charges.

Mrs. Albert Beaufort, wife of the keeper of the Turtle Lake Club, died suddenly in Courttongue, Ont., where she was visiting a sister. Two children are also left.

The town hall at White Cloud will soon be completed, and dedication will follow. Special act of the Legislature enabled White Cloud to raise the money for this hall by bonding. The building cost in the neighborhood of \$8,000.

William Downing slipped under the wheels of a Pere Marquette train at Mears and received injuries that resulted in his death an hour later. Downing was a barber living at Pentwater and was running to catch the train when he fell.

It has developed that R. Fred Anderson, who several days ago committed suicide at Cobalt, Ont., in the establishment of which he was cashier, was the abiding treasurer and postmaster of Jennings township, Muskegon county, who disappeared with \$1,000 twenty months ago.

In consequence of a fall down a shaft at the Newport mine in Ironwood, Caspar Naine is dead. He was 35 years old and is survived by a widow and four children.

Emory J. Waldron, once an expert bookkeeper and an influential man, died at the county farm near Berrien Springs. His divorced wife took the body to Lafayette, Ind., for burial.

Awakening to find her home alone, Mrs. Arthur Upton of Lansing used a sheet to lower her children, 14, 8 and 2, from a second-story window. Mrs. Upton jumped into the arms of neighbors.

Falling into a sump at the Cary mine, Gogebic iron range, Baptiste Gloghelin, 20 years old, and single, was so severely scalded by the hot water into which he was plunged that his death ensued.

Because Mrs. Martin L. McClave objected to her husband's caring for his splintered sisters, 62, 72 and 83 years old, McClave, who is a leading Benton Harbor fruit grower, has asked for a divorce.

Orenth Post, G. A. R., Building Association voted to increase the capital stock from \$5,000 to \$8,000. But \$1,000 of the stock will be placed on the market. The association recently erected a new home for the post.

A RAGING BLIZZARD SWEEPS THE COUNTRY

Howler Starts Down in the Southwest and Paralyzes Railroad Traffic in Its Path.

ENTIRE WEST IS STORM-BOUND.

Chicago Has Greatest One-Day Snow-fall in City's History—Several Lives Are Lost.

The worst blizzard in the weather history of Chicago, according to the records of the weather bureau, swept over the city Tuesday. The storm was general all over the West, extending over Missouri, Arkansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin and the northern portion of Illinois. Traffic on the railroads was severely impeded and on some lines made impossible by the huge drifts of snow. A number of lives were lost while the storm was raging its worst, and other fatalities were reported as due to the severity of the blizzard. Railroad traffic for a time was practically abandoned in parts of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas. The floods in southern Indiana and Ohio and Kentucky have been greatly augmented. The blizzard was felt throughout the entire middle West, the storm delaying trains, interfering with telegraph service, and, in some places, cutting off all traffic. The storm centers seemed to be in Nebraska and central Illinois, where the downfall of snow reached a depth of fourteen inches on the level and was piled in deep drifts by the high winds which accompanied the snow.

All train traffic in Nebraska was seriously affected. The Chicago-Denver express, west bound, on the Rock Island road, was stalled in a drift near Prairie Home, ten miles from Lincoln. The east-bound Rock Island passenger was tied up in the Lincoln yards. The central Illinois towns were placed in the grip of the blizzard, and the network of interurban lines which traverse that section were practically put out of business for a time. The drifts were extremely deep on all of the country roads and the rural mail service was badly crippled for a few days, as the drivers found it practically impossible to get over their routes.

When the blizzard abated in the States west of the Mississippi, further discomfort was in store for the inhabitants, as the temperature, which was near the freezing point during the storm, dropped rapidly, while the high winds continued in force.

POLITICS and POLITICIANS

Representative Hobson introduced a bill "to provide a navy adequate for national defense."

The Mississippi Legislature elected John Sharp Williams, minority leader in the House, to the United States Senate.

Secretary Taft made it plain, in his speech before the Young Republicans at Kansas City, Mo., that he approved most heartily of the recent special message of the President.

Attorney General Jackson of New York State, commenting on his experiences when investigating embarrassed banks, says: "I never met so many men who ought to be in jail."

William J. Bryan, speaking at Danville, Ill., declared it his belief that Joseph G. Cannon would be the Republican candidate for President and that he himself would oppose Mr. Cannon.

Three miles of signatures, representing the desire of some 100,000 voters to pass upon the merits of the Sunday saloon question, have insured the appearance of a little ballot bearing this question at the spring election in Chicago.

Frank S. Black, former ex-Governor of New York, in a speech before the Home Market Protection Club at Boston, without the direct mention of names, denounced in the most emphatic manner the policies of the present administration and the influences in control of the Republican party.

Congressman Robert G. Cousins of the Fifth Iowa district, chairman of the House committee on foreign affairs, has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-nomination. He has been in Congress sixteen years. Cousins says that he has opportunities to do something for himself and he has accepted them.

The committee in charge of the plans for the Republican national convention at Chicago next June have practically completed arrangements for the big meeting. The convention will assemble in the Coliseum, the scene of many historic gatherings, which was designed and erected with special reference to the needs of a political convention.

The aggressive New York advocates of the candidacy of Gov. Hughes for President have now formed the Hughes League of the United States, much on the plan of the Independence League, with branches in every State.

Every county in Ohio went for Taft in the Republican primaries called for the express purpose of determining the party's choice for President, the election boards certifying that Taft delegates elected without opposition in counties where primaries were not held. In only two counties did Foraker men put up candidates, and these were defeated.

E. Benjamin Andrews, chancellor of Nebraska university, who has favored the nomination of Gov. Hughes for President, has transferred his preference to Secretary Taft. Dr. Andrews says he believes that Taft and Bryan will be nominated by their respective parties.

In his maiden speech in the House, Mr. Kimball of Kentucky, with Henry Watterson seated by his side, predicted Democratic success all along the line at the next election. Bryan, he said, would be President, Champ Clark of Missouri Speaker of the House, Henry Watterson Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. De Armond of Missouri the floor leader.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



- 1400—Richard II., King of England, murdered.
- 1510—Cortes sailed from Cuba to invade Mexico.
- 1680—William and Mary enthroned in England.
- 1700—The British warship *Ramilles*, with crew of 700, sailed from Plymouth on a voyage that ended in a wreck and the loss of all on board except two.
- 1703—French and Indian war ended by treaty of Paris.
- 1775—Chatham presented his motion to Parliament for conciliation with America.
- 1770—Col. Pickens, with a force of Carolina militia, defeated the Tories west of Broad river.
- 1780—The British, under Sir Henry Clinton, began their attack on Charleston, S. C.
- 1781—Gen. Greene abandoned North Carolina to the British.
- 1801—John Marshall appointed chief justice of the United States.
- 1804—New Jersey Legislature passed an act for the gradual abolition of slavery.
- 1808—Russia declared war against Sweden.
- 1815—Fort Boyer, Mobile, surrendered to the British.
- 1818—Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle opened.
- 1844—William Williams of Pennsylvania became Secretary of War.
- 1850—President ordered dispersion of armed invaders of Kansas.
- 1863—Federal prisoners first confined at Andersonville, Ga.
- 1867—A civil service reform measure introduced in the House of Representatives.
- 1873—Abdication of King Amadeus of Spain and proclamation of a republic.
- 1878—First telephone patent granted to Alexander Graham Bell.
- 1879—Chair of the Senate occupied for the first time by a negro Senator, Blanche K. Bruce of Mississippi. House appointed a committee to investigate alleged purchase of presidential electors in behalf of Samuel J. Tilden.
- 1889—Grant fire at Brandon, Man., Constitution of Japan proclaimed.
- 1900—University buildings at Toronto burned.
- 1905—Chinese fleet surrendered to the Japanese.
- 1908—United States battleship *Maine*, blown up in Havana harbor, with loss of 260 lives.
- 1909—President McKinley signed the peace treaty with Spain.
- 1900—Relief of Kimberley by Gen. French.
- 1902—Anglo-Japanese alliance announced.
- 1903—Great demonstration of London's unemployed in Trafalgar square.
- 1905—Northwestern States swept by severe blizzard.

NUBBINS OF FARM NEWS.

- The Oregon potato yield is twice as large as that of last year and the quality is good.
- The broom-crop of Texas county, Okla., alone will bring the farmers \$400,000 this year.
- Tuberculous hogs have been

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